CIDA

ANNUAL REPORT

1990-91

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CIDA PHOTO (COVER): PIERRE ST-JACQUES, MALI

ANNUAL REPORT 1990-91

To: His Excellency
the Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Q.C.
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report of the Canadian International Development Agency for the fiscal year ending March 1991.

I remain Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Monique Landry

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations and International Development

93-02484/

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MINISTER'S MESSAGE

In a time of rapid worldwide change, Canada was working on many fronts during 1990–91 to help lay the foundations of a better future.

Internationally, we took an active part in global matters ranging from election monitoring to immunization to sustainable development.

We pressed for the Earth Summit — the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), to be held in June 1992. We were strong advocates on key issues — poverty, women, sustainable development, the environment — in such bodies as United Nations agencies, the Organization of American States, and the World Bank, which decided to create a Global Environmental Facility. And Prime Minister Mulroney co-chaired the first-ever World Summit for Children, to focus attention on the needs of the most vulnerable and important of all the world's people.

We saw dramatic proof during the year that progress really is possible, when we reached the United Nations' goal of immunizing 80 per cent of the world's children against the major deadly diseases — a target that seemed impossible just a few short years ago.

Meanwhile, Canada invested nearly $3 billion during 1990–91 in the building blocks of a better world. Our official development assistance, channelled mainly through the Canadian International Development Agency, helped finance thousands of projects and programs in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, in such vital fields as agriculture, health, food aid, environmental management, and human resources development.

To do this, we worked with a wide range of remarkable partners, benefitting from their skills and commitment. We launched a Centres of Excellence initiative to deepen and focus the development expertise of Canadian universities. We strengthened our links with co-ops and environmental NGOs. We hosted a meeting of officials responsible for women's bureaus in Commonwealth countries. And we broadened training programs, especially in Africa.

We also took action to build awareness here in Canada about world development. To plant the seeds of insight, we moved ahead during the year with Global Education programs, in cooperation with provincial education departments. And to involve the general public, we launched Canada's first annual International Development Week, early in 1991, with the theme 'Imagine Tomorrow'.

If Canada is to thrive in the 21st Century, our people must become citizens of an interdependent world. They will need broad understanding of global issues and specific knowledge about developing countries, where more than four people out of five will be living.

We are shaping the world of the next century, and building bridges of cooperation, by the decisions and actions we take today.

Monique Landry

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations
and International Development

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Change liberates, disturbs, excites, and hurts. And no one can escape it.

Our world was a kaleidoscope of change in 1990–91. Patterns were shifting as processes, good or bad, worked themselves out — from the dawn of renewed democracy to the deadly advance of AIDS.

One big idea, thrust before our eyes in 1987 by the Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future*, was fast becoming the defining concept of the '90s, and likely the dominant priority on the global agenda for as far ahead as anyone can see: sustainable development.

Its essence already seems a cliché — we must practise, in Brundtland's concise formulation, "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Complexity multiplies when we try to apply the idea — 'sustainable development' — to untidy reality. Elaborating the implications was the main occupation during the year under review for development thinkers, including CIDA people, and our concept of sustainable development broadened, deepened and matured remarkably.

We came to see it as having five main dimensions, each containing a subset of major aspects of life, all of them interlinked. Development, to be of real and lasting value, must be sustainable:

- environmentally (which involves ecosystem integrity, biological diversity, and population burden);
- economically (appropriate policies, productivity of the poor, efficient use of resources, and fair access to them);
- culturally (sensitivity to cultural factors, recognition of values conducive to development);
- politically (human rights, democratic government, good governance); and
- socially (income distribution, gender equity, basic needs, participation).

In the Spring of 1991, CIDA gained a new and simple mission statement, entailing all of the above: "to support sustainable development in developing countries".

Much of CIDA's ongoing work during the year was already supporting some aspect of sustainable development — such as projects to strengthen environmental expertise in Asia, boost food production in Africa, or overcome nutritional deficiencies among children throughout the developing world. And new paths were explored — for instance, with the opening of the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development.

In 1990, the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD praised Canada for its record of leadership in such areas of aid as concentration on the poorest countries, the easing of aid tying, and our extensive partnership with voluntary agencies. Canadians, too, were supportive, with a poll indicating about 70 per cent of those questioned favouring current or higher levels of aid.

Increasingly, however, it was clear that, besides its traditional job, CIDA had to do new, less comfortable things in order to use scarce resources efficiently for sustainable development — such as streamlining management, catalyzing the creative capacity of our partners, taking a more 'horizontal' approach by working to influence other government policies, and putting much more priority on influencing policies and strengthening institutions that promote sustainable development.

To help CIDA deal with change by changing itself, a strategic management review was launched, seeking better ways to work together in the years ahead for the sustainable development of our shared world.

Marcel Massé

Marcel Massé
President

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, MEXICO

INTRODUCTION

1990/91 WITNESSED A CONTINUATION OF THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE DECLINE OF THE SOVIET UNION AS A SUPERPOWER HAD FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES FOR THE WORLD AS ALIGNMENTS SHIFTED AND GOVERNMENTS REASSESSED THEIR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES. MEANWHILE, THE TREND TOWARDS MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACIES AND FREE-MARKET ECONOMIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONTINUED TO GATHER MOMENTUM.

Peace continued to unfold during 1990/91. Democratic processes were adopted in Central and Latin America; free elections in Nicaragua meant that the countries of Central America all had democratically-elected governments; and serious peace talks began in El Salvador. Civil strife in some African countries — such as Rwanda and Liberia — were contained, and apartheid began its slow crumble under the watchful gaze of the world. Meanwhile, war and internal strife caused suffering and chaos, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. The war in the Gulf created political upheaval and economic setbacks, damaged the environment, and displaced millions of people.

Sluggish growth and a debilitating recession affecting the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) slowed down trade and investment. This further contributed to the yawning gulf between the North and South during the year. For Third World nations, structural adjustment changes, debt repayment obligations and, in some cases, ill-advised policies combined with natural disasters — earthquakes in the Philippines, floods in Bangladesh, drought in Africa — highlighted the disparities between rich and poor countries.

The dwindling influence of the Soviet Union, relatively low purchasing power of developing countries, and the realization that survival depended on greater trade and better protection of markets, led to a tendency towards the formation of trading blocs. Small nations found themselves at a clear disadvantage and tried to prepare for the inevitability of this development. The Caribbean Islands created the West Indian Commission to investigate the impact of the proposed Canada-US-Mexico free trade pact on their

CIDA PHOTO: PETER BENNETT, EL SALVADOR

CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE, SUDAN

CIDA PHOTO: BRUCE PATON, ANGOLA

future, and African nations rediscovered the barter system, finding it more beneficial to trade goods instead of using hard currency.

The recession in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom had an impact around the world, as budget shortfalls restrained the growth of development assistance.

Meanwhile, the nations of the developing world continued to sink deeper in debt. In Asia, while many economies had restructured rapidly, shifting from agriculture to industry and focusing on human resource development, other countries faced an uphill task in their development efforts. In South Asia, the number of absolute poor surpassed Africa, reaching the 500 million mark — and growing.

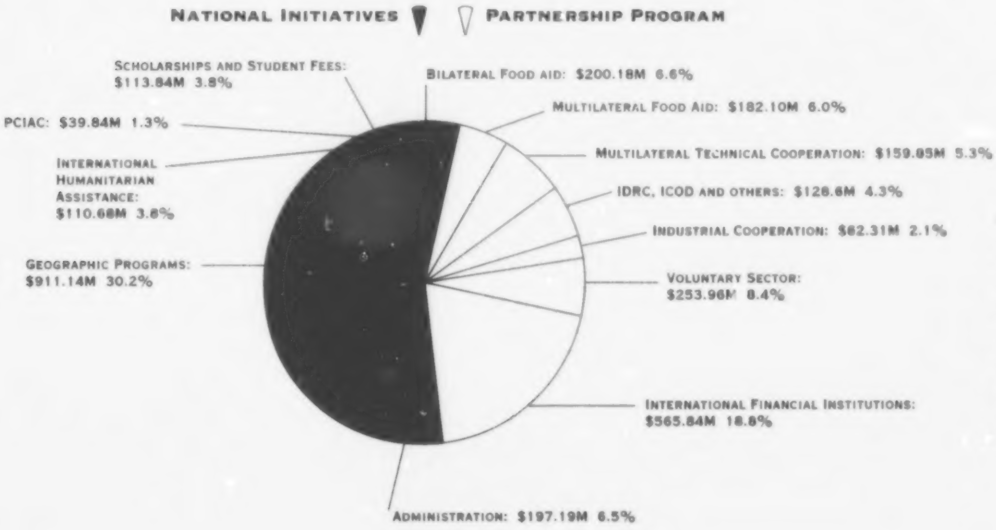
The adverse effect of the slow growth in the world economy and the sharp increases in the cost of petroleum after the Gulf war worsened the situation in many developing countries. Nonetheless, some economies grew. Thailand registered double-digit growth for the third consecutive year, maintaining its position as the fastest-growing economy in developing Asia, and Malaysia's GDP growth rate jumped from 8.8 per cent in 1989 to 9.4 per cent in 1990.

In Africa, natural disasters and bitter, internecine conflicts continued to have a devastating effect on national economies. The majority of African countries continued to experience climbing debt and poor trade resulting in deteriorating conditions in health, education and social services.

In Latin America, massive foreign debts, runaway inflation and persistent and growing poverty forced governments to reassess their options, turning to free market economies in the hope of halting the slide into economic collapse.

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), maintained its funding of projects, supporting the efforts of developing countries to promote greater social, economic and political equity. Canada's

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE 1990–91*



* TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: $3,016.81M. THIS GRAPHIC REPRESENTS TOTAL ODA FROM ALL SOURCES, INCLUDING CIDA, THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC), PETRO-CANADA INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE CORPORATION (PCIAC), THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (ICOD) AND OTHERS.

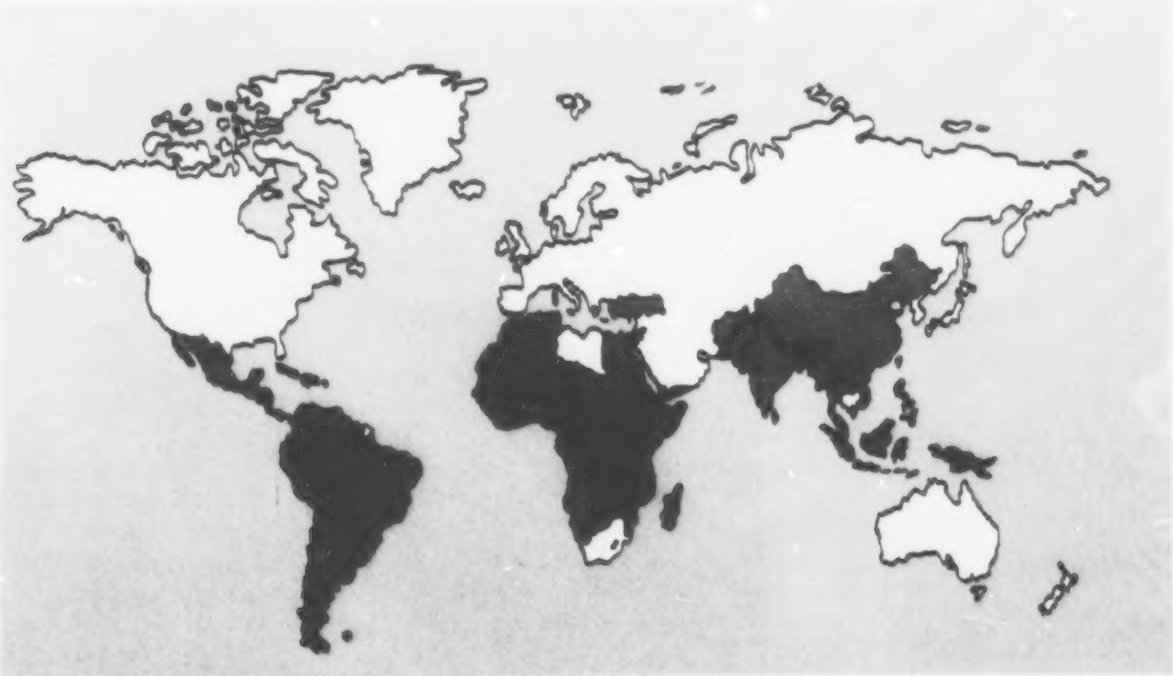
total ODA budget for 1990/91 was $2.9 billion. CIDA administered most of this amount, setting priorities based on the Development Assistance Charter: alleviation of poverty, support for structural adjustment, the increased participation of women, food security, energy availability and environmentally sound development. Significant assistance was also given to areas such as human resource development, institutional support, technical aid, health (particularly of women and children) and to business development through increased Canadian investment in developing countries.

CANADA WORKING WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS

CIDA committed itself to the support of projects that would not only improve the present living conditions of the disadvantaged of the Third World but would also contribute to long-term economic recovery. This commitment reflects its mission statement of supporting sustainable development in developing countries.

Bilateral, or government-to-government, cooperation included health care projects in West Africa and Indonesia, emergency aid to countries (such as Bangladesh and the Philippines) hit by natural disasters, and projects to assist victims of war and civil strife in Mozambique, Angola, the Horn of Africa, El Salvador and the Gulf. There were also projects such as a debt-for-development swap in Jamaica, environment and development support in Haiti, a $14 million six-year program of assistance to the Thailand Development Research Institute, a $4.3 million airports project in the Caribbean aimed at the improvement of transportation links for inter-island trade, business and tourism, over $110 million in scholarships and training programs for students of the developing world and forestry management projects in China valued at $10.5 million.

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE



CANADA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

This year, Canada's involvement on the world stage in environmental issues, long a priority for development planners, reached a new high. Canada played an important role in the adoption of environmental concerns in the lending policies of the World Bank, culminating in the establishment of the Global Environment Facility in 1990. Canada also provided support to the Earth Summit — the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Brazil in June 1992.

Canadian influence in multilateral organizations contributed to the adoption of priorities such as sustainable development, women in development and poverty alleviation. The highlights of our involvement in multilateral activities during this year include chairing the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank which focused on the crucial issue of debt reduction, and serving as co-chair for the World Summit for Children in September. CIDA created a follow-up task force on commitments made at the Summit in areas such as immunization for children, and elimination of Vitamin A and iodine deficiencies. Our influence was also felt during the negotiations for the 5th UNDP Cycle when special attention was accorded to the environment, women, poverty eradication, management development, South-South technical cooperation and technology transfer.

Canada took an increased and visible role in the Organization of American States (OAS) during 1990/91 and announced a three-year program of development cooperation with member nations. For this year, the program was valued at $1.9 million for technical assistance, environmental protection, the promotion of women in development, and human resource development. In the UN's World Food Programme (WFP), Canada took the lead in a major reform of the organization's general regulations to allow for greater autonomy in its operations and to improve its accountability. We continued to give our active support to development programs in the UN, increasing our commitment to the UN Population Fund, the WHO programs on AIDS and child immunization, and to the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

One of the most outstanding international successes of the year was the realization of the United Nations' goal of immunizing 80 per cent of the world's children against fatal, but preventable, childhood diseases over a five-year period. Canada's role in this extraordinary feat represented a significant portion of our health assistance to the Third World and amounted to over $43 million, which funded over 100 projects in more than 50 countries.

CIDA disbursements for humanitarian assistance in 1990/91 amounted to $111 million. Food aid allocations were

CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Cameroon

CIDA Photo: Pierre St. Jacques, Mali

about $382.3 million, an average of more than $1 million per day, representing the highest levels of assistance in these areas in the history of Canadian ODA. Most of this aid went to nations affected by the Gulf war and conflicts in Africa, and to developing countries attempting to become self-sufficient in their agricultural production.

CANADA AND ITS CANADIAN PARTNERS

CIDA's Canadian partners — universities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and public sector agencies — represented almost every sector of Canadian society and they participated in the transfer of skills and technology in hundreds of projects in Third World countries. Some examples reflecting the diversity of the projects and partnerships include McGill University's involvement in a project to increase agricultural production in Egypt by transferring new production technologies and implementing small projects; the collaboration of CARE Canada and CIDA in strengthening the capacity of Indonesian communities to plan and manage initiatives for potable water and sanitation; and the establishment of solar food drying processes in the ASEAN region by the Sub-Committee on Non-Conventional Energy Research (SCNCER).

Since 1978, CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program (INC) has encouraged the private sector in Canada and the developing world to establish linkages through long-term business collaborations. Through this program, we have not only transferred valuable skills to the Third World but have also given Canadian businesses an opportunity to take advantage of the expanding markets of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1990/91, one of the highlights of the INC was the establishment of the Canada Fund-INC with a budget of $2 million geared toward small-scale projects and activities which contributed to technical and economic development in Third World countries.

Funds to support development initiatives by the private sector allowed Canadian businesses to apply their experience and expertise to international development by identifying bilateral projects for mutual benefit. Colombia, Morocco, Pakistan and Zimbabwe benefitted from this $20 million initiative.

CIDA maintained the view that development was impossible without the full participation of women who constitute more than half of the world's population and who hold chief responsibility for some of the key sectors — aspects of health care, education, and agriculture — by which development takes place. To this end, the Agency continued to emphasize the integration of women in development and to insist on the stipulation that every project proposal submitted must have an analysis of its impact on women.

CIDA Photo: Ron Watts, Pakistan

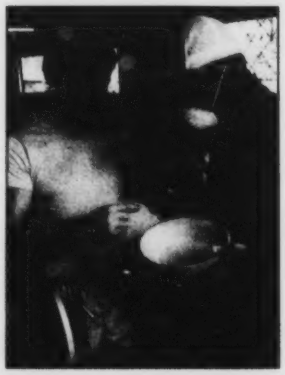
CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Cote D'Ivoire

In 1990/91, 393 new CIDA projects of benefit to women were approved. Nearly 90 were specifically targetted at women while the others incorporated elements to integrate women into the development process. For example, CIDA contributed $3 million over three years to the Access to Credit for Women program through Africa 2000. This meant that women entrepreneurs in five African countries had access to loans for enterprises ranging from ground-nut processing to weaving and farming. Women's initiative funds were established in ASEAN countries to improve the participation of women in development, and a project was established in the Caribbean aimed at educating teenage mothers and reintegrating them into the development process.

SUPPORT AMONG CANADIANS

Despite the tough economic times of the 1990/91 recession, the Canadian public has remained supportive of the aid program. According to an opinion poll conducted in early 1991, over 75 per cent of the population felt that the program was not only good, but also necessary, in the fight against global poverty and hunger.

CIDA PHOTO: D. BARBOUR, MEXICO



CIDA PHOTO: BRUCE PATON, NIGERIA

CIDA PHOTO: BRUCE PATON, ANGOLA

ANGLOPHONE AFRICA

Introduction

War and internal strife in the past year have brought much suffering to Africa and the Middle East. The war in the Gulf contributed significantly to the deterioration of social and economic conditions in the region. Egypt and Jordan in particular, whose economies were already fragile, have suffered major setbacks. In the Horn of Africa, wars in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia have aggravated the effects of widespread drought and famine. The dislocation of millions of people in the Horn has again raised the spectre of epidemics and mass starvation. Continuing strife in Mozambique, South Africa and Liberia has also caused much human misery and economic chaos. Conditions in these countries have deteriorated and development initiatives have suffered long-term damage as a result of this increased level of violence. To a very large extent, the rate of development in many African countries will be determined by the ability of governments to reduce factional violence and create a more stable social and economic environment.

In the past year health, education and other social services were reduced as governments attempted to cope with slow growth in their economies, spiralling debt and declining terms of trade. Most African countries continued to experience significant population growth. The current rate, over 3 per cent per year, is outstripping agricultural production and putting increasing pressures on the already fragile ecosystems of the region. If current trends continue, the population of sub-Saharan Africa will be more than 1 billion by 2010. With the prospect of continuing civil strife, drought and environmental degradation, African governments will find it increasingly difficult to provide their people with the necessities of life.

The picture a year ago was more encouraging. A significant number of African countries had, through improved economic management, been able to halt the backward

CIDA Photo: Bruce Paton, Mozambique

CIDA Photo: Bruce Paton, Mozambique

CIDA Photo: David Barbour, Zimbabwe

slide of their economies and had begun to show some measure of economic progress.

Ghana was the first to implement these reforms, and was joined by numerous others, including: Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Jordan, Lesotho, and Zambia. These structural adjustment measures form part of a long-term strategy to increase the strength of the region's economies. As African governments gain experience with the management of these programs, they are becoming increasingly sensitive to the need to soften their impact on the poorest sectors of society.

Anglophone Africa's core programming extends to six countries (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and one regional grouping: the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). In 1990-91, CIDA's bilateral aid program in Anglophone Africa totalled $290 million. This included $64 million in food aid to ease emergency food shortages to the Horn of Africa as well as to a number of other sub-Saharan African countries. More limited bilateral programming is provided to black South Africans and various development institutions operating regionally in Africa.

In the past year, programming in Anglophone Africa has continued to broaden its focus beyond economic and social development to include issues relating to good governance. Although not a precise concept, it is generally agreed that good governance includes: respect for human rights and individual liberties, participatory decision making, open electoral processes and fair and democratic institutions. This concept will continue to play a growing importance in our programming decisions.

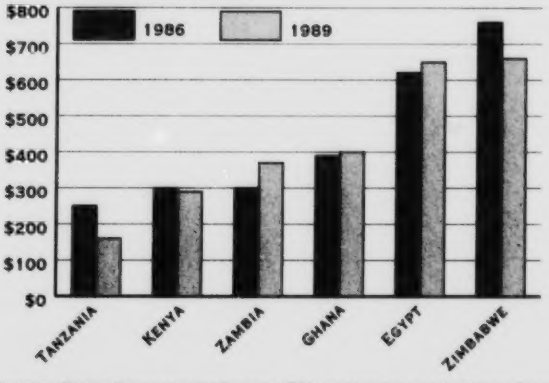
CIDA's efforts in Anglophone Africa continued to focus on the priority themes of structural adjustment, poverty alleviation, human resource development, food security, institutional support and women in development. On a sectoral basis, Anglophone Africa disbursements were concentrated on agriculture, human resource development, energy, transportation, water, sanitation infrastructure, and general economic support.

EGYPT

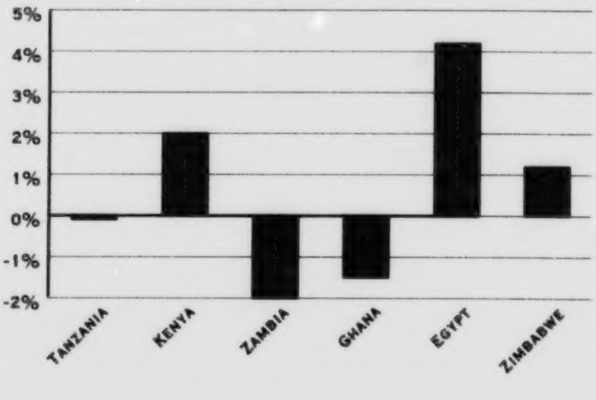
Egypt has been eligible for Canadian bilateral assistance since 1976. CIDA's program in Egypt is concentrated in the sectors of agriculture and energy, the objectives being to improve self-reliance in food production and to rationalize the use of energy sources. Technical assistance projects are being designed with a particular stress on human resources development, to help overcome the constraints to

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

GNP/CAPITA (US$)



GNP/CAPITA AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH 1965–89



SOURCE: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

economic development. Other major themes include increasing the productive capacity of women and addressing environmental problems.

During the year, bilateral assistance to Egypt totalled $34 million. CIDA continued to provide support to the Integrated Soil and Water Improvement project to improve agricultural lands and increase agricultural productivity in areas affected by poor drainage and salinity. CIDA approved a third phase of the Canada-Egypt-McGill Agricultural Response Program, a technical assistance and transfer of technology project to improve agricultural production. In response to the Gulf crisis, Egypt has received $26 million over an eighteen-month period beyond regular program budgets. This additional assistance will be delivered through: a $1.5 million education infrastructure project designed to provide schools to support Egyptian efforts to reintegrate returnees; $5 million in emergency food aid; $18.5 million worth of commodities for balance of payments support; and $1 million in a local fund for small projects.

GHANA

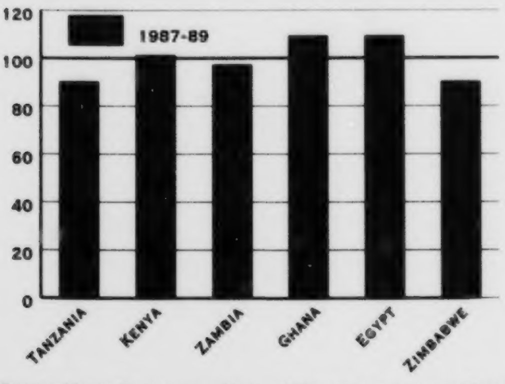
The Ghana program is Canada's oldest development assistance program in Africa, dating from 1958. Since 1984, the CIDA bilateral program in Ghana has focussed on two main themes: balance of payments support for economic recovery and structural adjustment through program aid; and poverty alleviation through project aid concentrated on initiatives in water and sanitation, rural development, agriculture and human resources development. In fiscal year 1990/91, bilateral disbursements, including food aid, totalled approximately $32 million.

During the year, CIDA approved a $7.3 million technical education project to improve the quality and quantity of skilled human resources in the northern regions of Ghana. In further support of economic recovery, a $50 million five-year structural adjustment line of credit was approved, half of which is not tied to Canadian purchases. Balance-of-payments support will also continue to be provided through a three-year food aid program valued at $24 million.

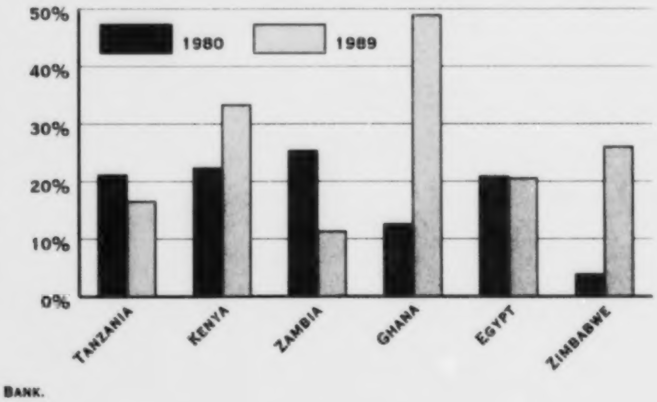
NIGERIA

CIDA has been involved in Nigeria since the late 1960s. The program, by mutual agreement with Nigeria, was phased down after 1973 due to the country's dramatic increase in oil revenues. However, since 1989, a decision was taken to rebuild a modest new program to help Nigeria cope with its growing poverty and to support its efforts at structural adjustment. Poverty alleviation is one of the key thrusts of CIDA's re-energized program in

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX (1979-81=100)



DEBT SERVICE AS % OF EXPORTS



SOURCE: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

Nigeria. In 1990, CIDA approved a $4.6 million project with CUSO, designed to bring potable water and related health education and community development training to rural communities in the Ondo State, and a small technical assistance project to help Nigeria's Environmental Protection Agency prepare for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in 1992.

KENYA

Until recently, CIDA's bilateral program in Kenya was heavily concentrated in the energy sector, with some additional investments in human resource development, agriculture and road transportation. With the completion of the Kiambere Hydro project and the rehabilitation of the Kipevu thermal plant, the program is shifting toward institution building, human resource development, and rural development.

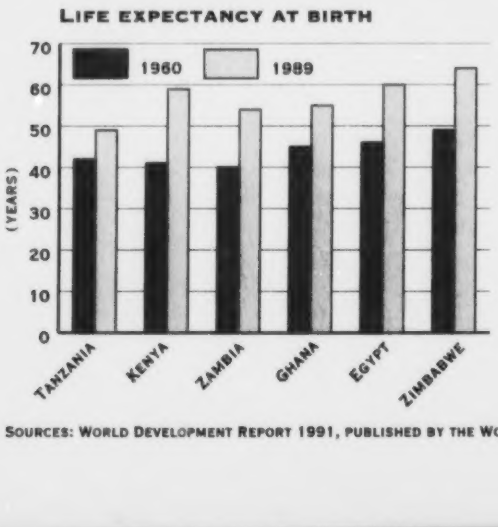
CIDA's bilateral development assistance during 1990-91 totalled $14.8 million. In the area of rural development, significant progress was made under the CARE-Canada Rural Integrated Development project in supporting community development through interventions in agroforestry, income generation activities for women and assistance to local schools, primarily in the Lake Victoria Basin and central Kenya. The Canadian Hunger Foundation's pastoralist's development project is using innovative approaches for improving the conditions of nomadic herdsmen and communities in the difficult and fragile arid and semi-arid environment of northern Kenya.

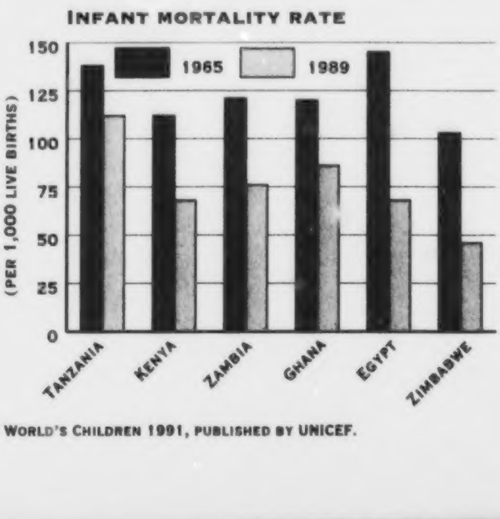
The third phase of a project to strengthen the Government of Kenya's capability for long-term strategic planning and development policy formulation was approved during the year. Other newly-approved projects included a $15 million general training program to assist Kenya's efforts to overcome human resource constraints in areas critical to its development efforts, and a $3.6 million project to provide health and education services in eight communities to reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases and to improve the prevention of AIDS.

UGANDA

In 1990-91, CIDA's bilateral project expenditures in Uganda totalled $7.4 million. A second line of credit valued at $10 million was approved in support of Uganda's economic recovery program, with $2.8 million in commodities delivered during the year. These commodities included pharmaceuticals and animal veterinary supplies. CIDA also continued support to the social sectors, particularly in health, education and water supply. For example, CIDA approved $4.3 million to

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS





SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

continue its participation in UNICEF's Integrated Community Water and Health Programme.

TANZANIA

Tanzania remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with little improvement in per capita GNP for the last twenty-five years. Economic structural adjustment measures negotiated with the IMF have gone some way towards liberalizing the Tanzanian economy and addressing its serious deficiencies. Canada continues to endorse this structural adjustment program and has concentrated its assistance in the agriculture, transport and energy sectors.

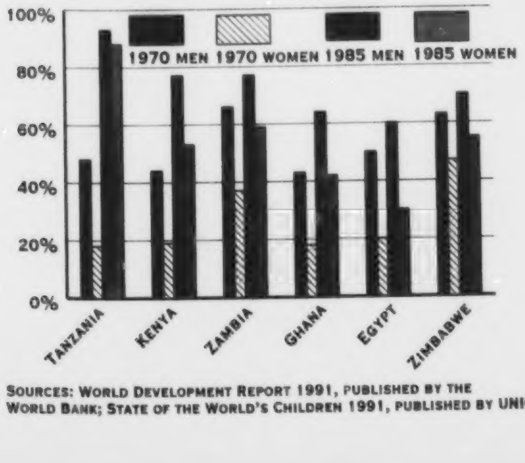
Among the notable achievements in 1990-91 were the completion of the first stage of a gravity-fed rural water supply project in the Hanang district, the commissioning of a 170km transmission line and the rehabilitation of the first of Tanzania Railway's "73 class" locomotives. CIDA's balance of payments support included aluminum ingots, paper products, industrial belts, plastic feedstocks (raw material for production of plastic goods) and telephone exchanges. CIDA's bilateral disbursements during the year totalled $33 million.

ZAMBIA

In 1990, Zambia committed itself to an IMF/World Bank-approved economic reform program to address the need for increased productivity, diversification of the economy and debt repayment, and for the improvement of the standard of living of its people. Canada has fully supported Zambia in these efforts and has concentrated its assistance in balance of payments support, institutional support, human resource development and a number of initiatives to restore social infrastructure and provide basic services to the most vulnerable members of the society. At the same time that Zambia undertakes economic reform, it is also moving politically to a multi-party system of government. This democratization is also supported by Canada. CIDA's program management for Zambia continued to be decentralized to the regional office in Harare, Zimbabwe, during 1990. This closer proximity to the program country has increased management efficiency and contributed considerably to the knowledge base of the problems besetting this country as it undertakes a program of economic structural adjustment.

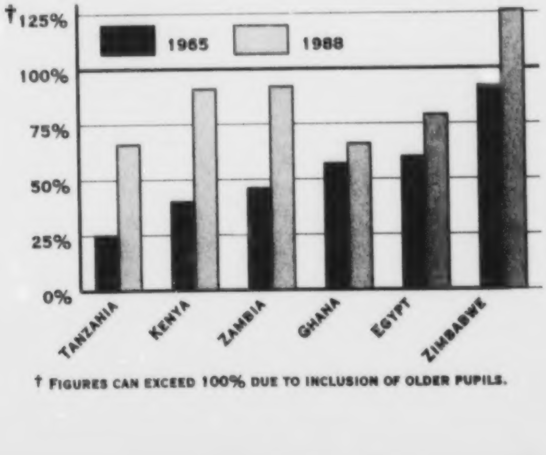
In 1990-91, CIDA's bilateral assistance program in Zambia totalled $19.4 million. Among the major projects approved this year were: $30 million for the Zambian Economic Support Program

ADULT LITERACY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

FEMALE ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



† FIGURES CAN EXCEED 100% DUE TO INCLUSION OF OLDER PUPILS.

over the next four years; a second phase of the CUSO Women's Development Program; a Small Wheat Extension project intended to disseminate information and technology and to establish 6,000 small-scale farmers as wheat producers; $1 million in support of a second phase of the UNICEF immunization program; and $3 million in food aid for balance of payments support.

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe has a diversified economy and a well-developed infrastructure. The past two years have seen healthy economic growth, particularly in the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing sectors. Furthermore, in 1990 Zimbabwe launched its own structural adjustment program with the approval of its five-year "Economic Reform Program", which has been well received by the international donor community as well as the IMF and the World Bank. Canada's bilateral assistance program is specifically focussed on the requirements for the sustainable use of natural resources, human resource development (HRD) and support for the private sector by providing lines of credit for Canadian goods and equipment. Decentralization of CIDA's operations for Southern Africa continued in 1990. CIDA now has a fully operational regional office in Harare that is responsible for planning and executing programs in all SADCC countries, except the bilateral programs in Tanzania and Namibia. This has increased management efficiency and contributed to a shorter decision-making process as witnessed by the newly-approved third phase of the Aeromagnetic Survey project in Zimbabwe.

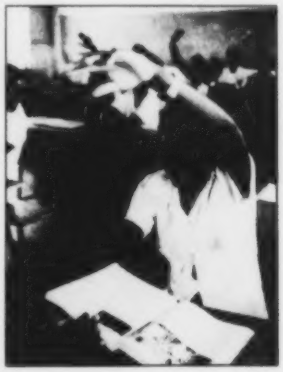
A major new initiative this year was the announcement by the Minister of a $5 million new private sector development initiatives fund to encourage the Canadian business community to deliver high-quality development projects. Among notable achievements were the Zimbabwe-Canada General Training Facility project, where CIDA provided 40 long-term trainees in Canada and Africa, completed activities for 33 short-term training, and approved 14 short courses delivered by local institutions. In addition to a thrust throughout the program to support the involvement of women in the development of their own economy, the program features a $3 million women's small project fund to support projects of benefit to women in institutional development and research activities. By 1990/91, 33 projects, of direct benefit to women, had been funded.

HORN OF AFRICA

The Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia) continued to suffer from civil strife, drought and famine.

Food aid and humanitarian relief comprised the major portion of CIDA's assistance to the area. In Ethiopia, one of the poorest countries in the world, bilateral food aid and humanitarian assistance provided during 1990-91 totalled approximately $32 million. CIDA's largest

CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE, SUDAN



CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, ZIMBABWE

bilateral project in Ethiopia, the Southern Region Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project, responsible for the supply of potable water to communities in the Southern Region, saw the installation of 85 water system networks such as boreholes, wells and spring developments. Two new initiatives launched in 1990-91 were the Community Health Project Phase II whose chief purpose is to provide training and strengthen community health services in Ethiopia, and a newly-approved five-year Rural Credit Program worth $4.2 million aimed at facilitating access to credit by peasant farmers and rural communities in the Eastern Hararghe area.

In Sudan, CIDA's assistance has been limited to providing bilateral food aid and humanitarian assistance valued at approximately $21 million during 1990-91. CIDA's development assistance program in Sudan is slowly phasing down as a result of continued civil strife and human rights abuses. The only remaining bilateral project in the Sudan is the Sim Sim Phase II applied agricultural research project in eastern Sudan.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) is a regional organization of ten Southern African States (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) committed to accelerated economic development through increased regional integration and collective self-reliance. Since its inception in 1983, the broad objective of CIDA's bilateral development assistance program for the SADCC region is to support SADCC's own efforts to lessen external dependencies and to establish a basis for self-reliant economic and social development throughout the region. The 25 major projects currently in operation in the SADCC Program cover the four sectors of concentration for CIDA programming in this region: food and agriculture, energy, transport and communications and human resource development. In 1990-91, CIDA disbursed $42.5 million through regular bilateral and SADCC programs in the SADCC countries, excluding bilateral programs in Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. More than $35 million also was provided in emergency assistance and food aid for Angola, Malawi and Mozambique.

Major achievements related to rehabilitation and infrastructure development projects included the completion in June 1990 of the Zimbabwe-Botswana Interconnector project currently supplying electricity through a 353 km transmission line running from Zimbabwe to Botswana, and the rehabilitation of approximately 60 km of transmission line in Zambia. Significant progress was made on the Limpopo Railway Rehabilitation project where, of the total 321 km under rehabilitation, approximately 55 per cent (177 km) of the railway has been completed. An example

AIDS KILLS
CONDOMS

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, ZIMBABWE

CIDA PHOTO: BRUCE PATON, MOZAMBIQUE

of CIDA's contribution to the agricultural sector was seen with the sorghum and millet improvement program, where a total of 260 tonnes of sorghum was delivered to five SADCC countries as well as ten tonnes of pearl millet to Namibia. Among activities financed in the human resource development sector were 52 short- and long-term trainees in Canada and the region under a general bursary program, and several training sessions held at Matopos in the fields of computers, forage, food technology, pollination techniques and land surveying for 34 technicians. Newly-approved projects in 1990-91 included the SADCC Women in Development Program, the Regional Tree Seed Network project, the AIDS training and education project, $35 million for a rail transport sector program, and Phase II of the hydrological assistance project.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

The regional initiatives program provides support to numerous regional organizations responsible for projects in the areas of agricultural research, economic analysis, and training. The objectives of this program are to promote regional cooperation at a sectoral and institutional level. In 1990-91, CIDA's bilateral budget in regional initiatives totalled $5.7 million.

CIDA contributed to a total of ten regional projects in Anglophone Africa during the year. Among the most notable initiatives were a program of the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture to improve bean production in East Africa, and a program of research on cereals by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre. There were also a number of projects to combat drought and desertification through the Horn of Africa region, as well as a project with the International Institute of Biological Control aimed at finding a method to biologically control locusts and grasshoppers. Through the University of Alberta, CIDA also supported a multilateral project to strengthen training for African managers.

Other projects funded through the regional program include: the African Economic Research Consortium, the African Medical and Research Foundation's community health training project and a United Nations Population Fund project to support population information, education and communication in eastern and southern Africa. Newly-approved projects in 1990-91 included the SPAAR Regional Agriculture research project and the UNDP Regional Water and Sanitation project.

SOUTH AFRICA

Canada's concerns for the disadvantaged population in South Africa are both developmental and humanitarian. For several years now, this assistance has been channelled through multilateral agencies as well as both Canadian and South African non-governmental organizations. None of the monies provided through CIDA is received by the South African government.

CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Ethiopia

CIDA Photo: Bruce Paton, Angola

Canada instituted a program of educational assistance in South Africa in 1985. Now in its second phase, the Canadian Education Program for South Africa (CEPSA) assists the disenfranchised majority in order to prepare them for full participation in post-apartheid society. Also through CEPSA, linkages have been established between Canadian trade unions and their South African partners, and the Canadian embassy has provided funding for community-based educational and training opportunities in South Africa.

NAMIBIA

Namibia gained its independence from South Africa on March 22, 1990. As a special independence gift to the new country, Canada made a $1 million contribution to the UNICEF program, Strengthening Primary Health Care through an Expanded Program of Immunization and the Provision of Essential Drugs. Under this program, UNICEF is assisting the Namibian Government's Ministry of Health and Social Services by providing supplies and training to 20 hospitals and 100 clinics. In addition, OXFAM Canada, in collaboration with CUSO and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges, has prepared a plan for a multi-year project focused on raising agricultural productivity in the north of Namibia.

DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR ($M)

AGRICULTURE	$42.2
EDUCATION	$17.4
ENERGY	$10.1
FORESTRY	$0.7
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	$8.2
POPULATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	$3.2
COMMUNICATIONS	$2.9
TRANSPORTATION	$14.0
WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE	$11.9
INDUSTRY	$1.2
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT	$0.6
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	$52.7
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	$4.2
FOOD AID	$64.0

STATISTICAL OUTPUTS: A SAMPLING

TOTAL AID BUDGET (1990–91)	$290 MILLION
TOTAL ONGOING PROJECTS	188
PROJECTS APPROVED	36 WORTH $306 MILLION
PROJECTS COMPLETED	34
FOOD AID	185,223 MT (COMPRISED OF WHEAT, OIL, BEANS, MAIZE)
LINES OF CREDIT/COMMODITIES	45.8 MILLION

CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE, COTE D'IVOIRE

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

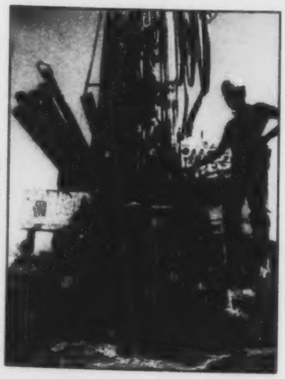
Introduction

The continuing economic crisis in Africa poses an unprecedented challenge for Africans and for the entire development community. Sub-Saharan Africa suffers immense hardships; and, if current trends continue, the situation could become a human catastrophe. In some countries, living conditions have already deteriorated, due to insufficient growth or actual decreases in per capita income. Population growth is contributing significantly to these circumstances. The deterioration of the global economic climate in 1990-1991 and the continuing problems of external financing underline the necessity that developing countries adopt and maintain well-planned domestic policies.

The Francophone Africa region includes countries considered to be among the poorest in the world, as well as countries with average incomes. CIDA adopts a different approach in preparing its programs for each of these two groups of countries. For sub-Saharan Africa, CIDA's priorities are to alleviate poverty, develop human resources, protect the environment, and increase the number of African experts capable of analyzing problems. For the region of Maghreb (northern Africa), activities are focused on transferring technology, seeking more partners and supporting projects that promote economic activity and commercial trade.

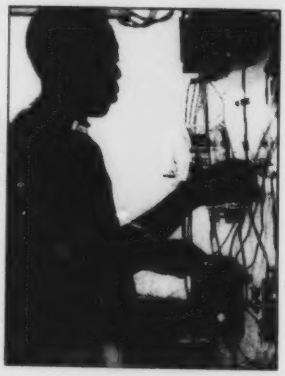
To achieve these objectives, CIDA works to create conditions that foster development, giving priority to structural adjustment programs and mechanisms for regional integration.

In 1990-1991, CIDA disbursed a total of $204.29 million under its bilateral program for Francophone Africa. The main recipients of this assistance are Cameroon ($33.52 million), Senegal ($20.03 million), Mali ($18.33 million), Rwanda ($17.12 million) and Zaire ($14.44 million).



CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Niger

CIDA Photo: Pierre St-Jacques, Mali



CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Cote D'Ivoire

BURKINA FASO

The year 1990-1991 was the second year of decentralization for this program. It was marked by strengthened management and planning methods and firmer ties with Burkina Faso partners, ties aimed at establishing a true partnership. The goal of the program for Burkina Faso is to help reduce poverty through sustainable development practices. Its orientations include activities in education, rural development and infrastructure, and achieving stability at the macro-economic level. For this reason, the vegetation cover stabilization project aims to reduce food crop losses and fortify administrative structures in the agricultural sector. As well, the province of Nahouri is being developed with the participation of local populations. Underdeveloped and undeveloped natural resources are being exploited.

CAMEROON

A revised program for Cameroon was approved, with an allocation of $33.52 million. Sectoral studies were carried out on the private sector and on teaching methods. Priorities for the new program include supporting activities in the private sector, forestry and energy sectors, developing human resources and providing program aid. In 1990-1991, three projects in particular mobilized people's efforts: a water conveyance project in Yaoundé, a project to create six technical schools, and another to set up a centre catering to small- and medium-sized businesses.

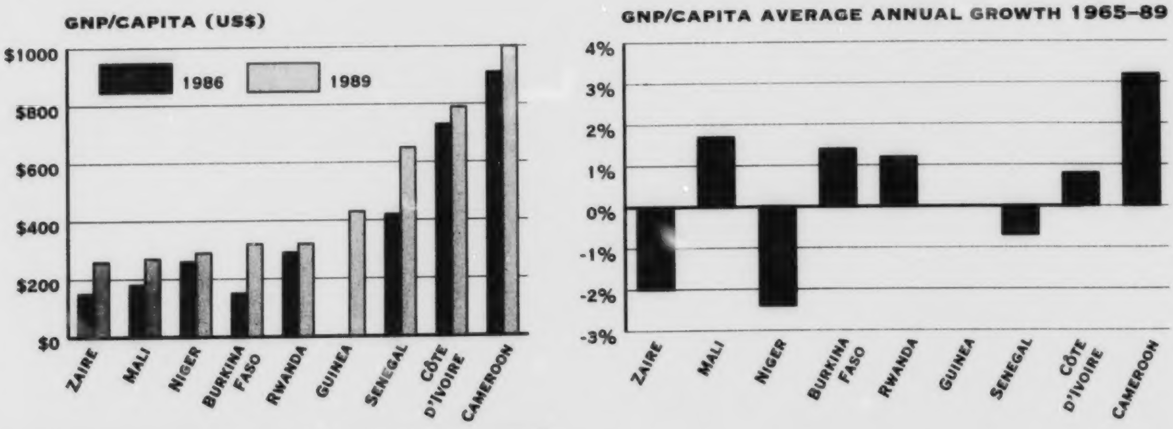
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

CIDA's program for Côte d'Ivoire helped workers specializing in tree-planting techniques to form two labor cooperatives. Through another project, the people of 34 villages in the M'Batto area are organizing their own rural development, particularly in the sanitation, social and economic sectors, all in keeping with government objectives. Lastly, the Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research (CIRES) was able to pursue its objective of regionalizing services in all Francophone African countries for conducting studies and research in rural economics.

MALI

CIDA's principal objectives for Mali include providing support for macro-economic reforms, human resources development, more equitable distribution of food supplies, and improved environmental protection through vegetation cover stabilization. Micro-projects Phase II, which is comprised of 11 projects, is aimed at helping the population to improve and control their own social and economic environment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



GNP/CAPITA (US$)

GNP/CAPITA AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH 1965–89

SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

NIGER

During the past five years of cooperation between Canada and Niger, some twenty projects have been implemented. The main objective of the new program is to practice sustainable development, both from environmental and economic perspectives. The fifth phase of the vegetation cover stabilization project, the stage at which support is to be withdrawn, is particularly worthy of mention for having a strong impact on the country and for the relationships it has established between Canada and Niger. With the aim of helping Niger to attain food self-sufficiency, many activities supported applied research, and involved training in plant and seed protection, as well as storage protection.

RWANDA

Rwanda experienced an intense period of upheaval. The country witnessed the break-out of a guerilla war in the north, the birth of multi-party politics, and criticisms directed at the government for human rights violations. Despite these very difficult circumstances, cooperative relations between Canada and Rwanda were maintained and the political dialogue remained effective. Bilateral disbursements for 1990-1991 totalled $17.12 million. Rwandan and Canadian partners worked closely together in revising Canada's program for Rwanda. The program has four central objectives: helping human resources development; improving agricultural productivity; encouraging economic diversification; and supporting structural adjustment measures.

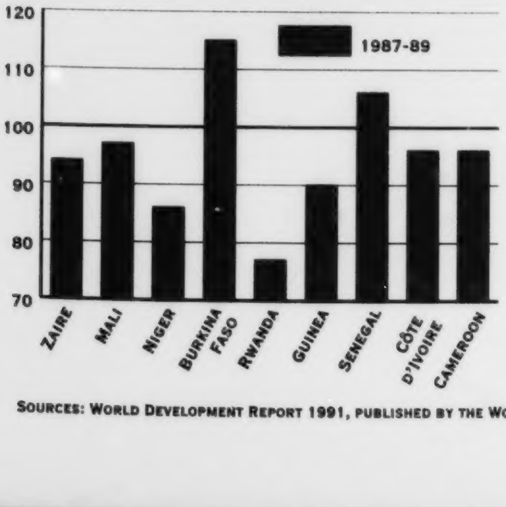
ZAIRE

An overview of activities carried out in 1990-1991 indicates that the partnership approach yielded reassuring and lasting results. This is particularly true for agriculture, an important element of CIDA's intervention strategy for Zaire. During this period, CIDA approved four new projects, all concerned with rural development in north-eastern Zaire. A project to build a road between the rural areas of Beni and Lubero aims to open up rural areas and provide greater access to zones of economic activity. The project to develop livestock raising in Nord-Kivu aims to improve economic conditions for the population through interventions in cattle-raising and by promoting cooperative practices.

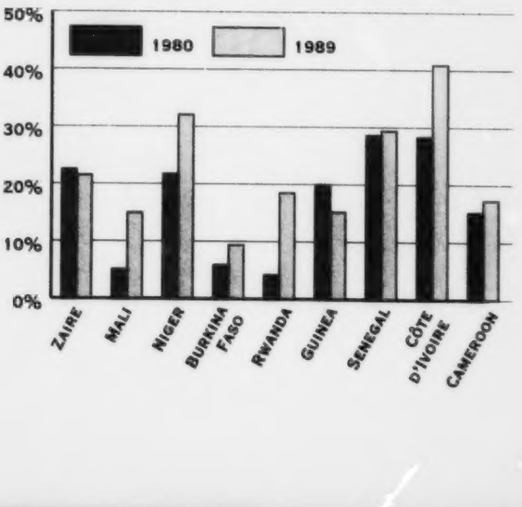
SENEGAL-GUINEA PROGRAM

A total of $27.7 million was disbursed through the Senegal-Guinea program during the 1990-1991 period. Of this amount, $20 million went to Senegal, $4.8 million to Guinea, $1.3 million to the

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX (1979-81=100)



DEBT SERVICE AS % OF EXPORTS



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), and $1.6 million to four other countries (Gambia, Mauritania, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau) which benefited from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives.

The program for Guinea is aimed at attaining food self-sufficiency, developing human resources and supporting the structural adjustment program. With these aims in mind, funding was provided for the multi-year bursary program; a line of credit to support economic and social development; rural development; and a training and upgrading program.

Program objectives for Senegal include achieving financial and economic stability, strengthening the private sector, developing human and institutional resources, and protecting natural resources. The Energy Conservation in Industry project was concluded with very satisfactory results. It was able to bring together two important concepts: improving energy efficiency in business, on the one hand; and reducing the negative environmental effects associated with energy production on the other.

SAHEL REGION PROGRAM

Canada supports various institutions in implementing regional-scale projects in Francophone Africa. Disbursements at year's end totalled $7.7 million. The largest projects, in terms of their budgets, were Canada-Sahel Solidarity ($1.8 million) and the regional training and improvement program (PREFEP), ($1.7 million). Three new projects were approved, including phase II of Centre Sahel, a regional centre supporting clean drinking water and water purification, and the Institut du Sahel, a multidisciplinary research institute.

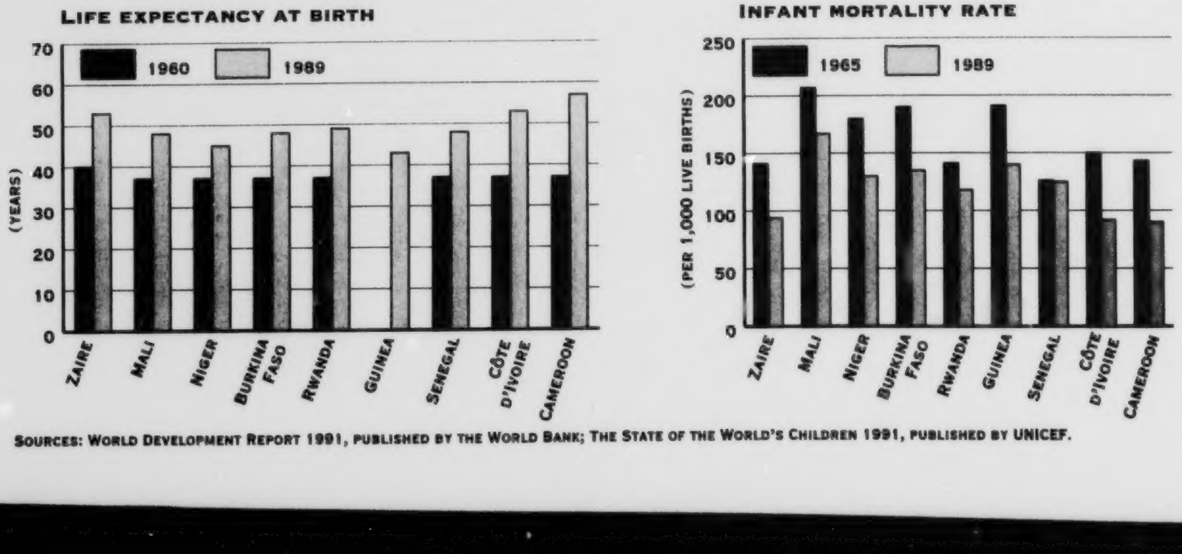
PANAFTEL

Improving Africa's communications sector is particularly important for landlocked countries. The West African Telecommunications Network responds to this imperative, and under the PANAFTEL program, CIDA disbursed $8.4 million. In one project, institutional support was provided for telecommunications organizations. During the year, six experts were sent to join four others already in Africa. Another project provided a line of credit for installing rural telephone systems, with the result that telephone systems are now operational in Senegal, Niger and Benin, and installations have been completed in Mali.

REGIONAL PROGRAM

For the majority of countries in the regional program, the 1990-1991 year was marked for the most part by a wave of democracy. Changes in the program were

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

strongly influenced by the start of three new bilateral programs, in Madagascar, Burundi, and Benin, as well as by activities under the regional programs to fight AIDS and a program to strengthen institutions through the transfer of technology in Francophone Africa, (PRIMTAF).

In Benin, activities continued for another two-year period under a project involving Centre panafricain/formation coopérative (CPFC), a centre for cooperative training in West Africa. Its aim is to strengthen and refine the CPFC study program. Finally, the objective of the Alley Farming Network project is to improve biophysical and human applications in farm production.

MAGHREB

In the Maghreb, CIDA seeks to encourage the transfer of technology, to involve as wide a range as possible of partners, and to support projects promoting economic and commercial trade. Disbursements for the year totalled $8.75 million for Tunisia, $9.13 million for Morocco, and $3.43 million for Algeria. The principal areas of activity in these three countries involved technology transfer, human resources development, commercial trade and trade agreements. In addition, the recent profile of Tunisian women indicates that there is much yet to be learned about the status of women in the Maghreb, with respect to culture, religion, society, economy and the legal system.

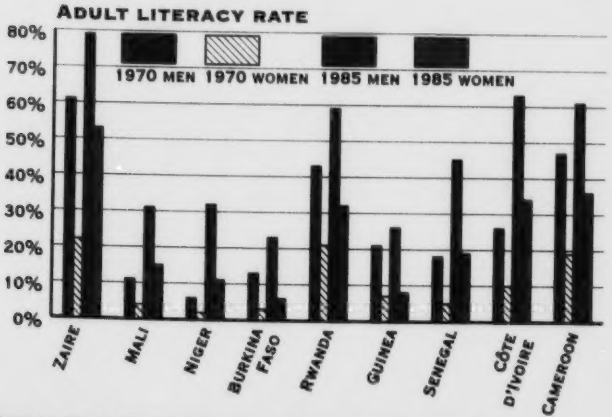
DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR ($M)

AGRICULTURE	$35.5
FISHERIES	$2.4
FORESTRY	$7.8
ENERGY	$7.9
TRANSPORTATION	$9.4
COMMUNICATIONS	$8.8
SOCIAL (INCLUDING HEALTH AND NUTRITION, POPULATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, WATER, SANITATION)	$36.1
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	$36.1
ECONOMIC SUPPORT	$55.8
INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	$24.3
FOOD AID	$22.3
OTHER SECTORS	$14.5

STATISTICAL OUTPUTS: A SAMPLING

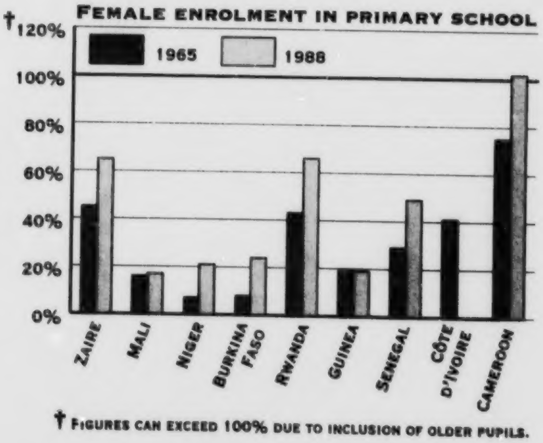
NUMBER OF PROJECTS COMPLETED	73
NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED	38
LINES OF CREDIT	17
NUMBER OF TONNES OF FOOD SUPPLIED	56,300 METRIC TONNES
MONETARY VALUE OF FOOD AID SUPPLIED	$22.27 MILLION
STUDENTS AWARDED CIDA FELLOWSHIPS	1,005
TRAINEES AWARDED CIDA FELLOWSHIPS	802
CANADIAN SPECIALISTS POSTED TO FRANCOPHONE AFRICA	889

ADULT LITERACY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

FEMALE ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



† FIGURES CAN EXCEED 100% DUE TO INCLUSION OF OLDER PUPILS.

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, JAMAICA

AMERICAS

Introduction

The nineties will be a decade of change and challenge for the Caribbean and Latin America. The prognosis varies considerably between the two regions.

The Caribbean, which has enjoyed relative stability and favorable economic growth throughout the 1980s, will have an uphill climb in the 1990s. With the emergence of the European Economic Community in 1992 and the possibility of a North American Free Trade Agreement, the long-standing markets which have benefitted these small island economies may be jeopardized. Consequently, Caribbean states are taking steps toward forming a collective, integrated trading bloc.

Cooperation among states in key sectors such as agriculture and tourism and diversification of the region's exports will be vital to economic survival in the 1990s. Equally important will be the development of human resources to create a labor force that can compete in 1990s markets.

Latin America has changed dramatically in the last decade. Countries in the region have been forced to alter their social and economic policies significantly to combat the widespread social and economic deterioration of the "Lost Decade of the 1980s". Huge foreign debts, uncontrollable inflation and mounting poverty have resulted in countries from Mexico to Argentina turning to free-market policies — including privatization — in hopes of fostering a stable economic climate.

A brighter future for the region is now being predicted by many economists. For 1992, the IMF is projecting a growth rate of 3 per cent, while inflation is expected to decrease to 36 per cent, down markedly from 768 per cent in 1990.

Furthermore, Latin America's economic transformation has been accompanied by widespread political reform and nearly all countries in the region now maintain democratically elected governments. A greater commitment by governments towards addressing

CIDA Photo: David Barbour, Mexico

CIDA Photo: David Barbour, Antigua

CIDA Photo: Ellen Tolmie, Peru

the region's socio-economic inequities and environmental degradation is also in evidence.

PROGRAMMING STRATEGY: OVERVIEW

In 1990/91, CIDA's total bilateral, or government-to-government aid (including food aid) to the Americas was $178 million. There were 48 new projects approved, valued at $245 million. Programming focussed on the poor and most vulnerable countries in the Caribbean, Central America and Andes regions.

In support of Canada's membership in the Organization of American States a major three-year program of development cooperation with the Organization was approved. In 1990/91 this program was valued at $1.9 million. Of this amount, $1.3 million was made available for technical cooperation activities to the Organization's Voluntary Funds while the balance was ear-marked for program initiatives:

- in environmental protection and to contribute to sustainable development in the Amazon region;
- for the Inter-American Commission for Women to enhance the role of women in the development process; and
- to support distance education networking and the development of human resources.

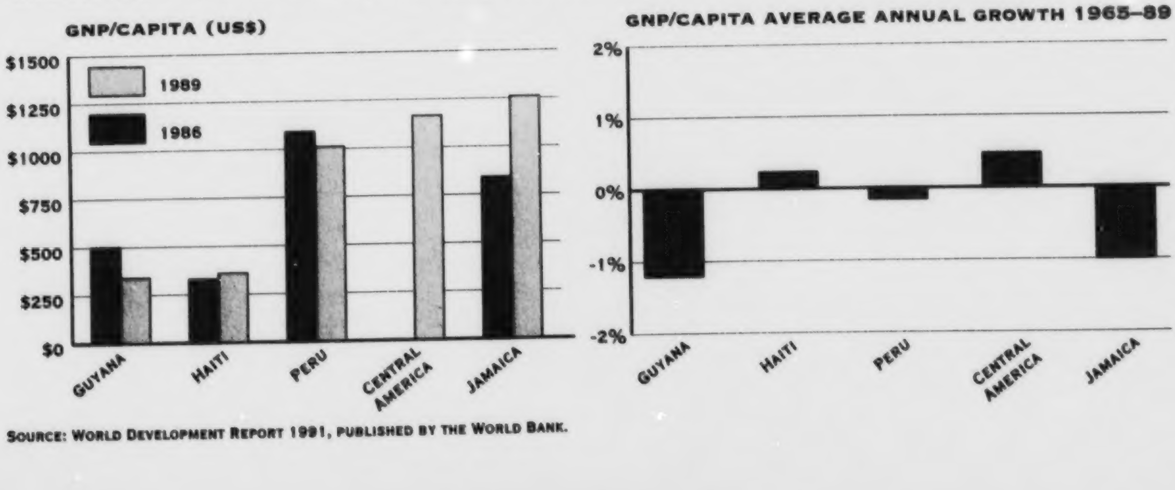
These are among the important strategic objectives for guiding Canada's program of development cooperation with the OAS.

CIDA's programming objectives in the Americas are fourfold:

First, CIDA is funding projects to alleviate poverty and support the efforts of countries to promote greater social, economic and political equity. For example, in 1990/91 CIDA disbursed roughly $13 million in the Americas on health, water and sanitation projects for which the poor were the main beneficiaries. Counterpart funds, generated locally from the sale of Canadian goods, are also used to support projects which enhance the productive capacity of the poor and provide basic services. During 1990/91 these counterpart funds disbursed $32.3 million in the Americas. To encourage political equity, Canadian aid was provided in support of the elections held in Nicaragua and in Haiti.

Second, CIDA is supporting economic recovery through strengthening of recipient countries' economic institutions, assisting in debt reduction, financing of economic infrastructure and providing balance of payments support. In 1990/91, CIDA financed basic infrastructure projects — such as energy transmission in Central America and the Roseau Dam project in St. Lucia — and

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



GNP/CAPITA (US$)

GNP/CAPITA AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH 1965–89

SOURCE: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

financed 22 lines of credit which provided countries in the Americas with Canadian goods such as fertilizers, industrial inputs, telecommunications, mining equipment and oil and gas equipment.

Third, CIDA is working to foster partnerships for the implementation of development activities and for the transfer of technology. In the past year, CIDA disbursed $21.0 million in 52 projects which targeted: human resource development with special emphasis on the role of women; institutional strengthening; and the development of linkages with Canadian organizations and institutions in the profit and non-profit sectors.

Fourth, CIDA is providing assistance for environmentally sustainable development, especially in the management and utilization of natural resources. In 1990/91, 33 operational projects focussed on sustainable development disbursing roughly $10.5 million. These included projects such as the Eastern Caribbean Natural Resource Data Base Project and the Amazon Environmental Project in the Brazilian State of Acre.

CENTRAL AMERICA

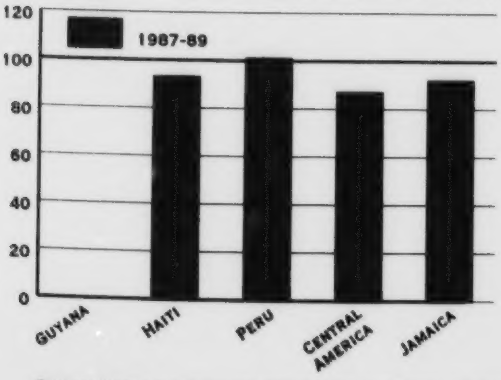
The peace process in Central America saw some continuing gains in 1990/91. With the election of President Chamorro in Nicaragua, all the countries in Central America enjoy democratically elected governments. In El Salvador peace negotiations have begun to address the longstanding civil conflict in that country. Although these events are encouraging, sustainable economic and democratic development will be vital to consolidate peace and stability in the region and to alleviate the critical problems of poverty.

During the year CIDA initiated the following major projects: village-level water and sanitation projects in Honduras ($5 M) and Nicaragua ($5 M); repair and rehabilitation of electrical energy infrastructure in Nicaragua ($11 M); human resource development in Nicaragua ($4.6 M); agricultural development in Honduras ($13 M); and community development in El Salvador ($2.5 M). Programming to address the special needs of the region included support for reduction of Costa Rica's debt and direct assistance to human rights organizations in Guatemala. CIDA has also worked closely with the World Bank and other donors to promote economic reform and to ensure that structural adjustment programs take into account social and environmental concerns.

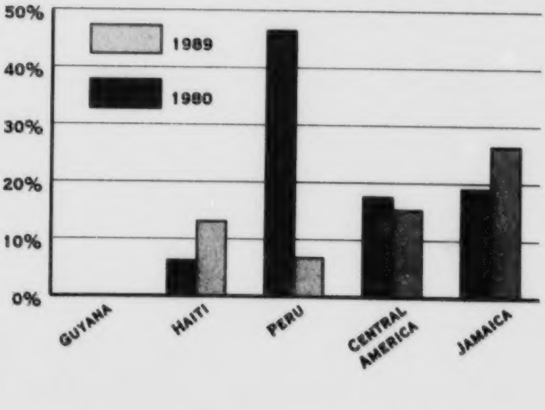
SOUTH AMERICA

CIDA's bilateral aid program to the South American region seeks to promote partnership linkages between Canadian and Latin American institutions and

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX (1979-81=100)



DEBT SERVICE AS % OF EXPORTS



SOURCE: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

organizations and to promote human resource development and technology transfer.

Two major project initiatives were approved for Brazil. The first is for an ambitious project in the Amazon (Acre Environment — $10.5 million) designed to enhance the lives of the forest dwellers on designated extractive reserves, through the harvesting of indigenous forest products such as rubber, while simultaneously conserving forest resources. A second project valued at $8.0 million is designed to strengthen technical and labor force capability in selected industrial sectors in the northeast area of Brazil.

ANDES

Canadian objectives in the Andes region (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia) are oriented towards economic recovery and poverty alleviation support. The program is composed, in great part, of commodity lines of credit, human resource development, poverty reduction activities, food aid and counterpart funds generated by the sale of goods provided by these activities. NGO projects supported by the counterpart funds serve to generate income, improve productivity and provide rehabilitation relief in emergency situations.

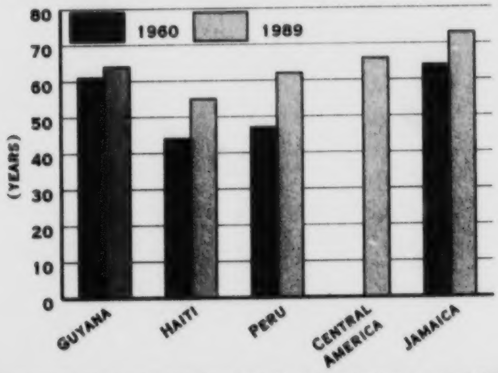
Major projects started during the last year include: in Colombia, a seismic and volcanic monitoring system and a human resources development project; in Ecuador, a petroleum equipment line of credit and a counterpart fund; in Peru, an integrated rural development project and lines of credit for the provision of mining and telecommunications equipment; in Bolivia, a new Canadian Cooperation Office, a telecommunications equipment line of credit, an integrated water and health project and an integrated primary health project.

Peru is the largest recipient of Canadian assistance in the South American region. Shortly after the April 1990 election of President Alberto Fujimori, the new government introduced a program of economic stabilization and began to work out a program with the IMF, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to enable Peru to settle arrears and obtain new financing from international institutions.

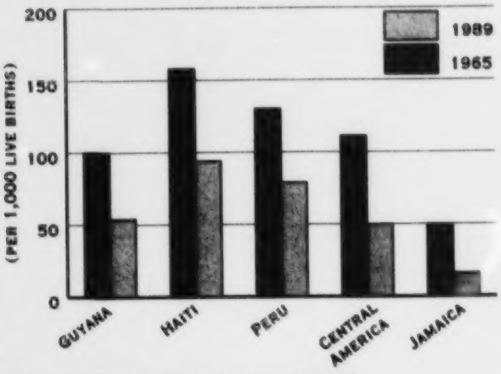
A consequence of the poverty in the region has been the cholera epidemic which originated in Peru at the end of January 1991. Canada is participating in the international community's response to this crisis. In addition to regular programming in the health and sanitation sectors, CIDA contributed $450,000 in emergency relief to directly combat the epidemic.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



INFANT MORTALITY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

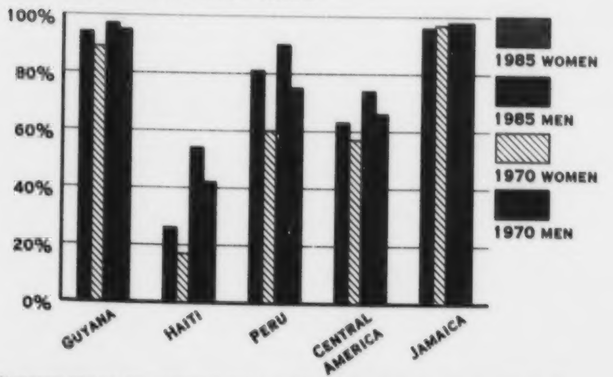
The Eastern Caribbean program, which includes the Leeward and indward Islands, is managed by the decentralized CIDA office in Bridgetown, Barbados. CIDA's program in the region is concentrated on human resource development, social infrastructure development, the environment, and structural adjustment.

Projects in the Eastern Caribbean include: assistance to the Natural Resources Database ($2.7 M) to provide aerial photography training and equipment in the region; the Eastern Caribbean Economic Management project ($7.0 M) which is providing technical assistance and on-the-job training for a number of senior and middle management government personnel and regional institutions; a Small Project Implementation Facility project ($15.0 M) which provides assistance to the region with small-scale infrastructure development projects; the Canada Training Awards Project Phase 3 ($34.0 M) which provides institutional support with long-term and short-term training awards in Canada and the region; a project to provide institutional support to expand tourism in Nelson's Dockyard National Park in Antigua ($4.95 M); a project to upgrade the Grenada cocoa industry (4.76 M); the Roseau Basin Water Development project which aims to provide a reliable water supply to the northwest region of St. Lucia ($22.0 M), and a project to manage and conserve St. Vincent's forest resources ($4.52 M).

JAMAICA

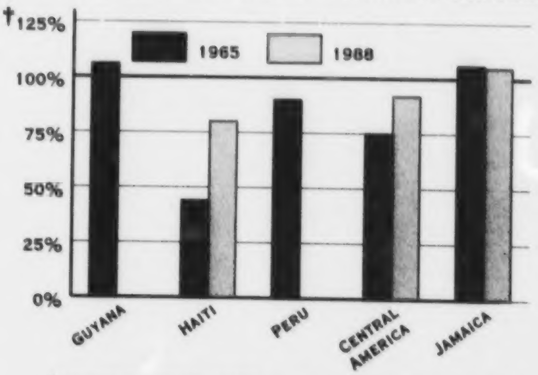
Jamaica continues to receive a high level of balance of payments support as part of Canada's bilateral assistance to the country. In 1990-91, this aid came in the form of fertilizer and canned and salted fish. During the year, a new project was brought on stream to extend the supply of fertilizer to Jamaican farmers and to complement it with an applied research and information dissemination program directed at making more efficient use of the fertilizer. While support for human resource development continued to benefit the College of Arts, Science and Technology, the Bureau of Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Mining and Energy, and the Ministry of Construction (Works), planning was accelerated on projects to address forest and watershed management, environmental policy development and the production of textbooks for primary schools. The Canada-Jamaica Training Project began to offer short- and long-term training support for Jamaican public sector organizations, with particular emphasis on local and regional educational institutions.

ADULT LITERACY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

FEMALE ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



† FIGURES CAN EXCEED 100% DUE TO INCLUSION OF OLDER PUPILS.

GUYANA/CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

Guyana remains committed to a rigorous three-year program of economic reform, implemented within the framework of a structural adjustment agreement reached with the IMF in 1990. Arrears to official creditors have been cleared or rescheduled, paving the way for new loans from international financial institutions and increased bilateral support from other donors.

CIDA's program in Guyana has expanded significantly, emphasizing balance of payments assistance through lines of credit for fertilizer, petroleum products and other industrial inputs. Counterpart funds, generated from the sale of these commodities in Guyana, are being used for social programming to help the sectors of society most affected by austerity measures. CIDA is also providing Canadian paper for primary school exercise books, encouraging Canadian NGO activities in Guyana and continuing with its support to the fishery and forestry sectors.

In 1990/91, CIDA's projects in the Caribbean region focussed on strengthening regional institutions such as the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute and the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre. CIDA also provided support to the West Indian Commission in its study of options for regional integration and continues funding projects in the air transportation sector, although on a scale lower than in the 1980s.

CIDA PHOTO: VIRGINIA BOYD, GUYANA

HAITI

Haiti, one of the most impoverished countries in the western hemisphere, held successful elections in December 1990 which resulted in the election of President Aristide. Following the election, the Canadian Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Landry, made an official visit to Haiti, during which she announced the renewal of government-to-government cooperation.

Canadian aid to Haiti is directed primarily at poverty alleviation. In 1990/91, CIDA supported projects focussing on human resource development, democratic pluralism, human rights, rural development, cooperatives, credit to small businesses, health and education. During that same year, CIDA approved several major projects, including financial support for election costs ($1.04 million), aid to a special education centre for preschool education (1.2 M), emergency food aid ($1.04 M) and a contribution ($5.0 M) for a program support unit in the field.

After the elections, CIDA approved a further $18 million for new projects. These included a second phase of the Small Development Emergency Project ($5.0 M), the Rural Forestry Project ($5.0 M), emergency aid for the provision of electric energy to Port-au-Prince ($1.2 M), and an institutional support project for Haitian NGOs ($4.9 M) under the auspices of l'Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI).

Following the overthrow of the Aristide administration in September of 1991, the Government of Canada, in

CIDA PHOTO: JEAN FRANÇOIS-LEBLANC, HAITI concert with the embargo against Haiti called by the Organization of American States, suspended all forms of bilateral assistance to Haiti, with the exception of humanitarian aid, effective November 4.

DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR ($M)

AGRICULTURE	$30.66
EDUCATION	$16.00
ENERGY	$4.62
FISHERIES	$2.77
FORESTRY	$5.04
HEALTH	$6.58
POPULATION/HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	$4.67
MINING AND METALLURGY	$6.97
COMMUNICATIONS	$5.07
TRANSPORTATION	$8.84
WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE	$6.22
FOOD AID	$24.60
INDUSTRY	$3.55
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT	$5.31
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	$37.93
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	$7.32
OTHER	$0.74

STATISTICAL OUTPUTS: A SAMPLING

FOOD AID PROVIDED:	
WHEAT/FLOUR (66,446 MT)	$13.7M
FISH (7,921 MT)	22.6M
EDIBLE OIL (15,786 MT)	10.8M
POWDERED MILK (4,277 MT)	10.0M
OTHER (9,661 MT)	2.4M
LINES OF CREDIT: 22, 5 NEW	$282.1M TOTAL VALUE $40M DISBURSED (INCLUDING: FERTILIZER, PETROLEUM, TELECOM, FORESTRY & MINING EQT.)
HEALTH PROJECTS:	11 TOTAL, 4 AIDS RELATED
AIR TRANSPORT:	4 PROJECTS
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:	52 PROJECTS $185.7M VALUE $21M DISBURSED
WOMEN:	12 PROJECTS & 6 WORKSHOPS
ENVIRONMENT:	33 PROJECTS WORTH $91M $10.5M DISBURSED

CIDA PHOTO: PAT MORROW, NEPAL

ASIA

INTRODUCTION

SINCE EARLY 1990, THE ASIAN ECONOMIES HAVE BEEN RESTRUCTURING RAPIDLY. MANY HAVE SHIFTED FROM AGRICULTURE TO INDUSTRY AS THE BASIS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. AS ECONOMIES ARE BECOMING MORE OPEN AND TRADE-DRIVEN, THEIR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT IS PUTTING EMPHASIS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR AS THE MAJOR CATALYST OF THIS EVOLUTION. THEIR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOCUS ALSO ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, AS MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SKILLS ARE OFTEN THE FUNDAMENTAL CONSTRAINTS TO MODERNIZATION.

Most Asian countries have prudent debt-management policies and access to export credits and capital often well in excess of the capital projects available. Asian countries are seeking technology transfers, investment (usually with an export orientation), management expertise and longer-term economic and institutional linkages. The countries of Southeast Asia in particular look abroad less for development assistance than for sustainable economic and political cooperation commensurate with their growing power.

At the same time, Asia continues to face major developmental constraints. The numbers of absolute poor, approximately 500 million (largely in South Asia), surpass those of Africa and are growing. Life expectancy at birth in 1990 in Bangladesh was 51.8 years, one of the lowest rates in the world. Recent figures indicate that Nepal's adult literacy rate was a mere 22.4 per cent. Further constraints include political instability, which in South Asia is also an obstacle to the region's development.

During 1990, Asia was adversely affected by slow growth in the world economy and the elevated prices of petroleum which followed the Gulf crisis. Consequently, inflation rose, budgetary deficits increased and external balances declined in many countries. However, due to the continuing growth of several Asian countries, the average level of economic growth achieved in 1989 (5.8 per cent) was maintained. The adverse effects of the Gulf crisis were largely offset by the policy reforms undertaken in many Asian countries

CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Bangladesh

CIDA Photo: Ron Watts, Pakistan

CIDA Photo: Ron Watts, Pakistan

during the latter years of the 1980s. The rise in oil prices benefitted Indonesia, while hindering other nations.

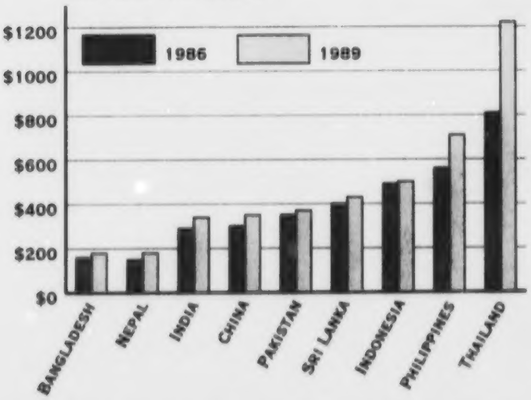
Southeast Asia continued to lead other regions in Asia in terms of increased output rates of 7.4 per cent in 1990. Malaysia's GDP growth rate jumped to 9.4 per cent in 1990 from 8.8 per cent in 1989, largely led by domestic demand. Indonesia's economic growth of 7 per cent in 1990 was maintained in spite of a weaker agriculture sector and a more restrictive monetary policy. The Philippines experienced several setbacks in 1990 from natural disasters, power shortages, political uncertainty and the Gulf crisis, all of which contributed to an increased current account deficit. Thailand maintained double-digit growth for the third consecutive year, holding its position as the fastest-growing economy in developing Asia. The growth in the economies of India, Nepal and Myanmar slowed in 1990, while growth in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh increased. India's growth rate fell below the level achieved in 1989. Bangladesh experienced strong growth in agricultural production and the export of manufactured goods, while in Pakistan a decline in agricultural production was offset by a moderate increase in economic growth led by an improvement in the performance of the manufacturing sector. Sri Lanka experienced reduced social tension and an increase in export growth. China's austerity measures were relaxed in 1990. The resulting accelerated level of industrial production and an increase in agricultural production resulted in an overall economic growth rate of 5 per cent in 1990, up from 4 per cent in 1989.

In 1990, the program goals of Canadian bilateral assistance to Asia were: i) to strengthen the capacity of key public and private organizations in Asia to develop the managerial and technical expertise to implement policies and programs consistent with national and regional objectives; and ii) to build linkages between Canadian and Asian institutions which will foster sustainable, long-term relationships consistent with Asian development objectives and Canada's longer-term interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Within these goals, the priorities of CIDA's government-to-government program in Asia were human resource development, sustainable development/environment, industrial development and private sector linkages, improving the productive capacity of the poor, and women in development.

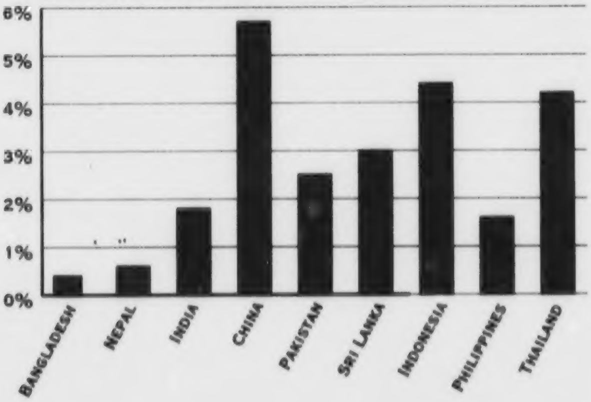
There are nine major recipients of Canadian government-to-government assistance in Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Other recipients include the Association

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

GNP/CAPITA (US$)



GNP/CAPITA AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH 1965–89



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and regional programs covering the Pacific Islands and regional institutions, as well as smaller programs in other countries. In 1990, the Canadian Government announced that Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam would be eligible for Canadian development assistance.

Thirty-nine new projects were approved in the Asia program in 1990-91 for a total value of $201 million. The average value of the 31 largest approved projects was $6.4 million. At least one project was approved for each country program, and for Sri Lanka, China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan the number of approvals varied from four to six projects. Among the major ones, several were noteworthy either for innovative approaches or as key initiatives. Some of these are mentioned selectively under the description of country programs.

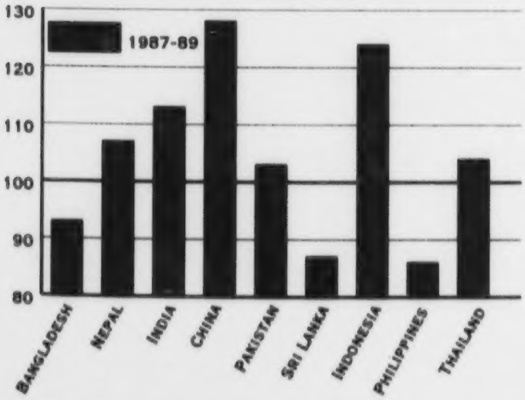
BANGLADESH

CIDA's program in Bangladesh focuses on food security, health and family planning and poverty reduction. Through the Aga Khan Foundation of Canada/BRAC Rural Development Program, funding is provided to the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, an indigenous Bangladeshi non-governmental organization that aims to increase the productive capacity and empowerment of the rural poor through the provision of credit, basic literacy and skills development training. The CIDA contribution aims at expanding and strengthening BRAC's administrative and operational structure and delivery services, as well as at lessening its dependence on donor funding with a view towards becoming a self-sustaining institution. CIDA also contributes to the Grameen Bank, an indigenous bank in Bangladesh that promotes the socio-economic development of men and women without land or assets through the creation of income-generating activities through group formation, provision of credit and skills training.

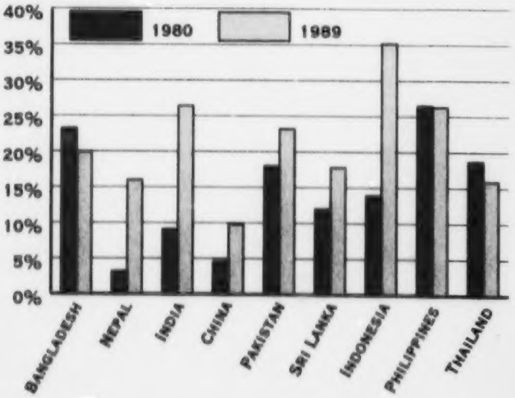
CHINA

CIDA's program in China is focused in the areas of human resource development and institutional strengthening within specific sectors such as agriculture, energy and forestry. Through the Jiagedaqi Model Forest Fire Management Project, CIDA is promoting conservation and rational use of scarce forest resources and areas having potential forest growth in China. By developing a model forest-fire management system, this project will not only protect key forest resources in Jiagedaqi, but will also serve as a potential model for other areas of China. The project is providing technical and

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX 1979-81=100



DEBT SERVICE AS % OF EXPORTS



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK.

managerial staff training and equipment to assist the Chinese in the creation of a fire command and control centre, including an appropriate system for fire detection and communications. As a result, the efficiency and coordination of Chinese fire control capability will be increased.

INDIA

One of the key strategic areas of CIDA's program in India is that of poverty alleviation and rural development. The purpose of the Save the Children-Canada/ASSEFA Maharashtra Phase II project is to improve living standards in target villages in Maharashtra State. Major project activities are aimed at economic development, through providing inputs to agriculture, livestock, forestry and rural industries, and at the development of social and community services, through providing inputs to health education, energy, community organizations and infrastructure.

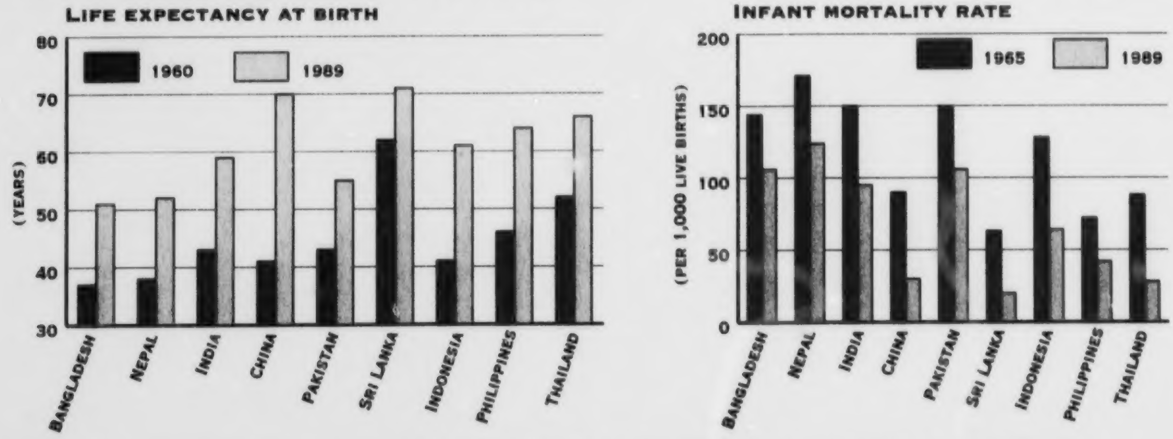
INDONESIA

A key objective of CIDA's program in Indonesia is to contribute to the implementation of the Government of Indonesia's policies on women in development. The goal of the Women's Support Project is to integrate women into Indonesia's economic and social development process as active participants and beneficiaries. This project has been designed with two main components: an Institutional Strengthening Program for the Ministry for the Role of Women and an Advisory and Coordination Program to provide support to all of CIDA's projects in Indonesia. The Advisory Program has a Women's Initiative Fund component to fund small projects.

MALAYSIA

A major objective of CIDA's program in Malaysia is to assist in the area of human resource development. One way of accomplishing this is through the Malaysian Institute of Economic Research Project, the purpose of which is to contribute to Malaysia's ability to develop a national economic policy by assisting in the development of the recently established Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER). The project consists primarily of practical attachments of MIER personnel to relevant Canadian institutions and exchange programs between MIER personnel and Canadian macroeconomic policy researchers. The Sarawak Agricultural Development Project aims to assist in the preparation of a development plan and strategy for the optimal utilization of human and natural resources in Sarawak's agricultural sector.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

NEPAL

One of CIDA's goals in Nepal is to develop and strengthen energy planning and implementation capabilities. CIDA is continuing its previous institutional support project designed to provide assistance to the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat and the Nepal Electricity Authority. The project aims to support the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat in reinforcing its policy and planning capacity through the provision of professional advisory services and training in specific areas. This phase of full-time assistance focuses on completion of the transfer of skills to Nepalese counterparts.

PAKISTAN

CIDA's program in Pakistan includes the objective of promoting poverty alleviation through sustainable improvements in the delivery of education. The purpose of the IDA Vocational Training project are to improve the quality and to expand the capacity of the National Vocational Training System to meet the skills requirements of the industrial, agricultural and rural sectors, and to draw women into the skills labor market in non-traditional sectors in ways that take into account the culture of Pakistan. CIDA is providing training, equipment and expert services mainly for the Women's Technical Training Centres and Women's Employment Cells.

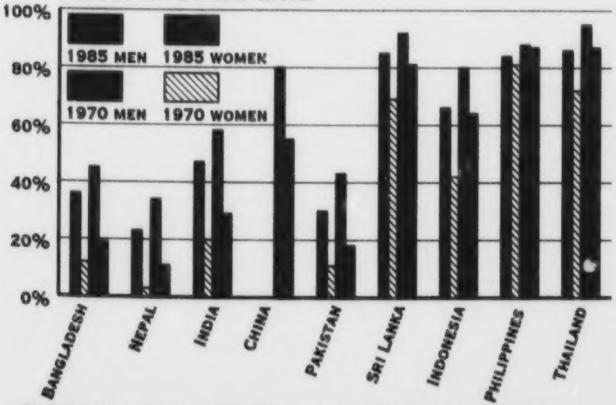
THE PHILIPPINES

The main objective of CIDA's program in the Philippines is to strengthen the efforts of key organizations to develop and implement policies and programs for poverty alleviation and structural adjustment. One of several projects with this purpose, the NGO Support Project, is designed to strengthen the capacities and support the efforts of key Philippine NGOs to develop and implement programs and influence policy for poverty alleviation. The purpose of the UNICEF Area-Based Child Survival and Development Project is to help improve health conditions for Filipino women and children by increasing the capacities of government agencies and NGOs to work together to deliver health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, and early childhood enrichment services in the provinces of Maguindanao, Sulu and Negros Occidental.

SRI LANKA

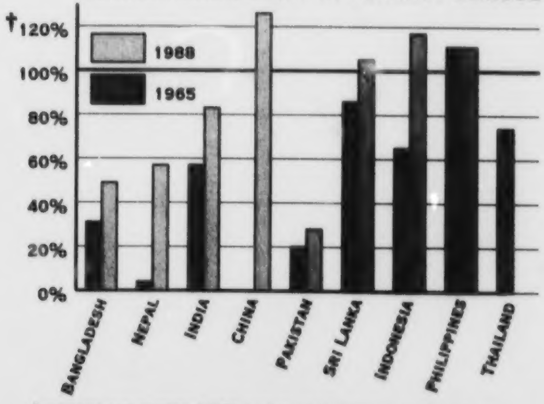
CIDA's program in Sri Lanka is largely geared towards strengthening community-level institutions and a support program promoting economic activity, employment creation and the provision of basic social services. The

ADULT LITERACY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1991, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD BANK; THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1991, PUBLISHED BY UNICEF.

FEMALE ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



† FIGURES CAN EXCEED 100% DUE TO INCLUSION OF OLDER PUPILS.

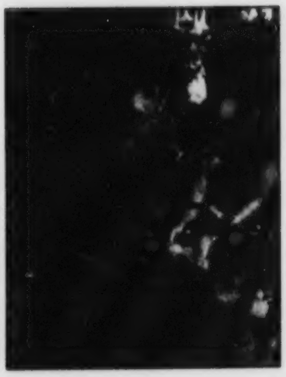
Rehabilitation through Education and Training project aims to assist in the resettlement of up to 40,000 people in the north and east who have been displaced in the civil unrest of the past three years and to help them create revenue and employment-generating activities. The project focuses particularly on young people and women in the area affected by the conflict. The recent second phase of the Poultry Extension Project is intended to increase nutritional levels and farm incomes and to generate employment by providing equipment, poultry stock and training to improve hatching and breeding facilities at the Regional Poultry Farm in Marawila. As well, the Sri Lanka-Canada Development Fund makes resources available to small- and medium-sized Sri Lankan NGOs in order for them to expand the scope of their operations.

THAILAND

Two principal aims of CIDA's program in Thailand are assisting in Thailand's transition from an agricultural to an industrialized society and building a base for a long-term economic relationship between Canada and Thailand. The purpose of the Small and Medium Enterprise Development–Department of Industrial Promotion Project is to support the growth of small and medium enterprises in the north-east of Thailand through the Department of Industrial Promotion. Programs involving credit, extension and advisory services and the institutional strengthening of the Department and its regional office in Khon Kaen are being developed. As well, the Regional Business Development Program is designed to promote increased employment and income generation outside Bangkok through private sector growth. More specifically, the project, in cooperation with the leading Thai private sector associations both at the national and provincial levels, is to establish three provincial development companies. These companies are to promote new provincial enterprises and the expansion of existing areas by providing direct equity financing and coordinating the provision of technical expertise and debt financing from the members of the private sector associations.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Canada is supporting the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional institutions with the purpose of both strengthening ASEAN through increased regional cooperation and developing a broad range of relationships between Canada and ASEAN countries. The Canada-ASEAN Centre has established a stronger Canadian visibility and provides a greater focus for Canada's numerous official programs operating in the region. CIDA also provides assistance to the South-East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) to provide training for the improvement of the skills



CIDA PHOTO: VIRGINIA BOYD, INDONESIA

CIDA PHOTO: VIRGINIA BOYD, MALAYSIA

of ASEAN country nationals who are, or will be, engaged in community-centred development activities involving rural and urban poor and to assist ASEAN countries to improve their educational and development service programs designed to meet basic human needs at the community level. The training component provides training in community-based development to over 1200 participants through programs ranging from short-term training to long-term postgraduate study. Following training, participants are organized into multi-disciplinary development teams to work on selected community development projects. The institutional cooperation component will improve the training and research capabilities of SEAMEO centres and projects and will foster cooperative linkages between individual SEAMEO centres and Canadian universities and colleges. The Canada-ASEAN Doctoral Program in Management will, over a six-year period, establish a regional Ph.D. program in management in ASEAN. There will be two academic centres, one in Bangkok and one in Manila, with a total of eight universities participating.

SOUTH PACIFIC

CIDA's recently expanded South Pacific aid program is directed to enhancing and strengthening key regional organizations in the ocean resources management sector. CIDA's South Pacific Ocean Development Project is providing technical advisory services, training and institutional support in this sector to the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, the Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas, the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency and the University of the South Pacific. The South Pacific Canada Fund is used to fund small-scale local initiatives and to supplement the program in ocean resource management.

PRINCIPAL PROJECTS COMPLETED

Asia Branch completed 31 project evaluation studies in 1990-91, of which one third focused on end-of-project effectiveness and impact. All studies addressed one or more of the themes expressed in *Sharing Our Future* and the priority areas for CIDA's bilateral assistance in Asia. Those which received the greatest attention were human resource development (48%), institution-building (45%), effects on target groups (32%) and women in development (29%). Some of the key lessons learned stressed the importance of involving local people in planning, enhancing the sustainability of benefits by providing for related institution-building so that the project will be firmly ensconced in a continuing context, and involving the private sector, where appropriate, and thus developing the profitable aspects which will then create an interest in maintaining the project.

CIDA PHOTO: PAT MORROW, NEPAL

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, PHILIPPINES

INVOLVEMENT IN POLICY DIALOGUE

The Asia program has continued to pursue active involvement in Official Development Assistance policy dialogue with recipient and donor countries, both bilaterally and in the context of group meetings.

In 1990-91, Asia program participated in Consultative Group or Consortium meetings for Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. These meetings involved recipient governments, multilateral agencies (World Bank, IMF, UN Agencies, Asian Development Bank) and bilateral donors. They discussed development cooperation policies and funding.

The Asia Program also participated in the ASEAN Foreign Minister's Special Conference held in Jasper, Alberta in October 1990. The Asia Program has been involved in the work of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) and in the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC). As well, the Program provided contributions in the preparation of CIDA's participation in a number of international meetings, such as the UNDP Governing Council, UNICEF Board Meetings, the Children's Summit and the Meeting of Commonwealth Ministers responsible for the Role of Women, which Canada hosted in October 1990.

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, THAILAND

CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE, THAILAND

DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR ($M)

AGRICULTURE	[illegible]
EDUCATION	$14.5
ENERGY	$30.1
FISHERIES	$0.9
FORESTRY	[illegible]
HEALTH & NUTRITION	$15.3
POPULATION/HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	$4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	$1.2
TRANSPORTATION	[illegible]
WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE	$4.9
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS	[illegible]
INDUSTRY	$4.8
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT	$18.4
MATERIAL MANAGEMENT	$14.5
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL SUPPORT	[illegible]
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	$40.1

STATISTICAL OUTPUTS: A SAMPLING

OPERATIONAL LINES OF CREDIT:		13
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:		$34.14 MILLION
NUMBER OF STUDENTS & TRAINEES:		3,559
COMMODITIES PROVIDED:	METRIC TONNES	VALUE
MURIATE OF POTASH	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULPHUR	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOOD AID PROVIDED:		66,417 METRIC TONNES
VALUE OF FOOD AID PROVIDED:		[illegible] MILLION

CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, ETHIOPIA

MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

CANADA IS AN ACTIVE PARTNER AND STAKEHOLDER — OFTEN A FOUNDING MEMBER — OF MANY MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS. NOT ONLY DOES CANADA CONTRIBUTE TO REGULAR AND SPECIAL FUNDS IN THESE ORGANIZATIONS, IT ALSO SERVES ON GOVERNING BOARDS, SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER BODIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICY ISSUES. IN THESE FORA, CANADA USES ITS VOICE TO INFLUENCE MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO ADOPT PRIORITIES SUCH AS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION; IN ADDITION, CANADA WORKS TO REFORM THE ORGANIZATIONS FROM WITHIN TO ACHIEVE INCREASED EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Canadian pressure contributed to the priorizing of environmental issues at the World Bank. This direction culminated in 1990 in the establishment of the Global Environmental Facility. In another forum, Canada took the opportunity, during the negotiations for the Sixth Replenishment of the African Development Fund, to promote Canadian priorities during the discussion of a wide range of policy issues, including eligibility, sectoral priorities and the use of the Fund's resources related to country performance. Also during the past year, Canada chaired the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, which focused on issues relating to debt reduction.

One of the major highlights of the year was the World Summit for Children, which Canada co-chaired. CIDA has struck a follow-up task force on commitments made at the Summit in areas such as children's vaccines, iodine deficiency and Vitamin A deficiency. In addition, Canada played a major role as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) restructured to meet demands for sustainable development; and, during the negotiations for the 5th UNDP Cycle, six programming themes were established: environment, women, poverty eradication, management development, South-South technical cooperation and transfer of technology.

Meanwhile, the wars in the Gulf and the Horn of Africa (among others around the

CIDA PHOTO: ROGER LEMOYNE, ETHIOPIA

UNICEF PHOTO: RUBY MERA

CIDA PHOTO: PIERRE ST-JACQUES, BRAZIL

world) drove humanitarian assistance disbursements to their highest level in the history of Canadian assistance: of the roughly $111 million total, some $19 million went to assist those affected by the Gulf War, while approximately $22 million was directed to the Horn of Africa.

These conditions were mirrored in the food aid allocations during the year: the main recipients were Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique and Angola. Over the last decade, emergency food aid has grown from 27 per cent to nearly 40 per cent of all food aid, with the most vulnerable groups being people affected by a combination of drought and war, such as those in the Horn of Africa, Mozambique and Liberia. In 1990-91, Canada gave more than $1 million a day in food aid to developing countries. Canada also took a lead role in a major reform of the World Food Programme's general regulations to allow for clearer accountability and greater autonomy in its operations.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Following a substantial 200% capital increase for the AfDB under the Fourth General Capital Increase, GCI-IV (1987-91), and a 3% real growth in the Fund's resources under the Sixth Replenishment (1991-1993), the African Development Bank continued in 1990 to increase new financial transfers to the continent (US$194.8 million for the AfDB and US$579.4 million for the Fund).

During the Sixth African Development Fund Replenishment Negotiations (AFDF-VI), Canada and other donors examined a number of policy issues, including country eligibility and resource allocation among countries, loan instruments, sectoral and intersectoral priorities, Policy Based Lending (PBL) quality, staffing implications and financial policy issues.

Emphasis was placed on country performance as one of the major criteria for resource allocation. State Participants concluded that resource allocation under AFDF-VI should be based increasingly on performance, poverty reduction, and sustainability, including environment protection and sustained improvement in the human resource base.

The volume of replenishment agreed was set at FUA 2.65 billion or CDN $3.959 billion, slightly above the maintenance of value achieved under AFDF-V and Canada's share will represent 8.25%.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

The Bank's lending and investment activities in 1990 increased by 9% to US$4,009 million. The increased volume was largely due to significant lending to the Bank's larger borrowers, namely India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Negotiations to replenish the concessional resources of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) began in September 1990 and should be completed by late 1991. These resources will enable the Bank to provide loans and technical assistance to the least developed countries of the region over the 1992-95 period. Negotiations for a General Capital Increase (GCI) of the Bank's ordinary resources will begin in late 1991.

Canada ranks seventh among 51 member countries in terms of subscribed capital and fourth in terms of contributions to the concessional ADF.

Common Fund for Commodities

The Common Fund for Commodities was formed in 1980 but did not receive final ratification until 1989 when sufficient member states were able to ratify the Agreement. The Fund is designed to operate through two accounts: the First Account through Directly Contributed Capital of member states is used to finance buffer stock arrangements of price-stabilizing international commodity bodies (ICBs); the Second Account is used to finance commodity development measures other than buffer stocks. CIDA's commitment is only to the Second Account and is currently under review.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

CDB lending operations continued to expand in 1990, reaching a new high with the approval of 18 loans totalling US$115 million. Net income from ordinary capital increased from US$6.9 million in 1989 to US$25.9 million in 1990.

The Bank undertook an examination of its organizational structure which resulted in an action plan on the role of the CDB to the year 2000. Negotiations continued on the third replenishment of the Special Development Fund; a final agreement should be reached in 1991 which will target priority support to the low-income groups in the poorest countries.

The CDB and the World Bank signed an agreement in 1990 providing the CDB with additional resources to on-lend to Caribbean borrowing members and to enhance its capacity to undertake macro-economic analysis. Canada provided technical assistance aimed at improving the capacity of staff to complete environmental assessments of project proposals.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The IDB established a new lending record in 1990, approving 45 loans totalling US$3.8 billion, which was a 48% increase over the previous year. Net income on ordinary capital increased from US$220 million in 1989 to US$341 million in 1990.

Canada hosted the 31st annual meeting of Governors in Montreal at the end of March and beginning of April, 1990. The meeting attracted several thousand participants, observers and media and included seminars on the environment, structural adjustment and development financing. It served to highlight the importance which Canada attaches to the Latin America and Caribbean region and our support for activities which address poverty reduction, the role of women in development and environmental concerns.

Canada chaired the Board of Governors throughout the year. A major objective was to focus the attention of Governors on major policy issues. This was accomplished during the mid-year meeting in September, 1990, where Governors examined the future role of the IDB in the area of debt reduction.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

By the end of 1990, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) had committed a total of more than US$3,100 billion of its own resources to 292 projects in 93 developing countries. Twenty-six projects were approved for US$307.9 million in 1990. Technical assistance grants for research, training and project preparation amounted to an additional US$14.9 million for the year.

IFAD initiated the majority of the projects in its project pipeline, a total of 96% in 1990. These IFAD-initiated projects attracted cofinancing from other development assistance organizations (US$147.2 million in 1990 as compared to US$72.2 million in 1984) and from the domestic contribution to projects made by the developing country borrowers themselves (US$485.3 million in 1990 as compared to US$116.9 million in 1984). The latter figure is the largest for domestic contributions ever recorded by the Fund.

World Bank Group – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA)

As of December 31, 1990, the World Bank had an authorized capital base of US$171.4 billion with US$136.7 billion subscribed. US$9.3 billion of the subscribed amount had been paid in with the remaining US$127.4 billion callable, and used to back capital market borrowings. As of June 30, 1990 Canada held 3.04% of total shares of IBRD capital stock and 2.95% of the vote. Its share of the vote in the International Development Association (IDA) was then 3.19%.

In the context of the World Development Report entitled Poverty, the World Bank rallied support for a second Special Program of Assistance for Africa (SPA) for low-income, debt-distressed countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The program is designed to provide debt relief and growth-oriented import financing, particularly for those countries implementing strong adjustment programs. Canada has pledged support to the second phase of the SPA, with special focus on developing guidelines for public expenditure reviews.

The Canadian policy objective of environmental protection was furthered in the Bank in 1990. The Bank produced its First Annual Report on the Environment, and established the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The GEF is a pilot facility to help countries improve their institutional and technical capacities in order to meet new environmental standards for project approval. The success of the GEF will be reviewed at the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Development.

Canada has four technical cooperation agreements with the World Bank for hiring Canadian and developing country consultants for short-term assignments. These include assistance in project preparation and sector work through the cofinancing group, financing participants in training programs and seminars by the Economic Development Institute and support to the Operational Evaluation Department. These agreements serve not only to introduce Canadian private sector business to the Bank's operations, but also to promote Canadian development policy objectives in the areas of environment, poverty alleviation, and women in development activities.

MULTILATERAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION

CIDA's Multilateral Technical Cooperation (MTC) Division contributed $159 million in 1990-91 to 57 multilateral institutions and programs. The year was highlighted by increasing activities and debate regarding environmental concerns, and, in September 1990, by the World Summit for Children co-chaired by Prime Minister Mulroney.

1990 was a key year for the United Nations Development Programme, the UN's major technical cooperation program and the recipient of $66.5 million in 1990/91 from MTC. The Governing Council meeting, held in June, set basic guidelines for the next 5-year cycle of UNDP activities (1992-96), including allocation of funding by country and a decision on a new system for reimbursing United Nations specialized agencies for development activities. Other notable decisions included the allocation of 55% of program funds to least developed countries, agreement on a target growth rate of 8% per annum over the cycle, the establishment of a program committee to more closely review program content, and the establishment of six key programming themes, namely environment, women in development, poverty eradication, management development, technical cooperation among developing countries, and transfer of technology. Canada will chair the UNDP Budget and Finance Committee in 1991.

The other main event in the UN development agenda for 1990 was the World Summit for Children held September 30 in New York City. As a co-chair of the Summit, and one of the six initiating countries, Canada had a high profile in this historic event. An unprecedented number of heads of state and government — 71 — together developed and endorsed an action plan which addressed the state of the world's children. A task force has been established within CIDA to follow up on activities arising from the Summit, including programs on children's vaccines and the elimination of iodine and vitamin A deficiencies.

UNICEF, a key player in the organization of the Summit, and in its follow-up, continued to be the second largest UN recipient of MTC funding. Canada will chair the UNICEF Committee on Administration and Finance in 1991.

Canada continued to be among the most active supporters of a number of other UN development programs. MTC increased its support for the UN Population Fund, in light of the Amsterdam Declaration on Population, and continued to be among the leading donors to the WHO Global Programme on AIDS and to UNIFEM ("Building the Future with Women"), now headed by a Canadian. Canada was also engaged in 1990 in promoting more strategic approaches, and increasing attention on issues such as women in development and environment, in a number of smaller UN development programs such as the International Trade Centre and WHO's programs on tropical diseases.

Outside the UN system, Canada has played a key role as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has undertaken a major restructuring exercise to meet demands for sustainable agricultural development in the 1990s. At its annual meeting in Washington, the Group agreed to increase the scope of activities of the CGIAR significantly, and to emphasize research on natural resources management. The network of institutions operating under the CGIAR will expand to incorporate research on banana/plantain, aquaculture, irrigation management, and forestry/agroforestry. Canada continued to be the fourth largest donor to the CGIAR, contributing $18.3 million in 1990/91 to the 13 CG centres and four associated centres.

In addition to helping to bring environmental concerns to the fore within a number of multilateral organizations, CIDA/MTC implemented the Lankawi Awards in September 1990, a follow-up to the Lankawi Declaration on the Environment, which was endorsed by Commonwealth Heads of Government in September 1989. These environmental scholarships will be made available to Commonwealth students and professionals through a CIDA grant to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. MTC also published and circulated a review of ongoing environmental programming activities of the multilateral technical cooperation system. This study will improve MTC's capacity to implement the Agency's new policy on Environment and Development.

1991/92 offers a number of new challenges and opportunities to MTC including both Commonwealth and Francophonie Summits in the fall of 1991, multilateral activities leading up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June, 1992, the lead role in multi-donor institutional evaluations of both UNICEF and UNFPA, a new program with the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and participation in a new process addressing needed reforms in the United Nations development system.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In fiscal year 1990-91, the International Humanitarian Assistance Division (IHA) provided the highest level of disbursements in the history of Canadian ODA to fund non-food emergency relief needs for disaster victims in developing countries. A total of $111 million, up by nearly 50% from $62.2 million in 1989-90, was channelled through multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and through Canadian non-governmental organizations.

The sharp increase in funding for humanitarian activities was in response to refugee and relief needs in Africa and to events related to the Gulf war.

During the year, up to 15 million people in Sudan and Ethiopia faced starvation. CIDA channelled $1 million through CARE-Canada to purchase water trucks in Ethiopia and $1.75 million through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide shelter and essential supplies for displaced persons in Sudan. CIDA contributions to relief efforts in the Horn of Africa totalled $22 million in 1990-91.

CIDA contributed a total of $19 million to finance relief efforts directed at those affected by the Gulf war. For example, UNICEF received a grant of $555,000 to provide medical kits to victims in Kuwait and Iraq, $2 million was channelled through the International Organization for Migration for relief to displaced persons in Jordan, and $687,000 was donated to the World Health Organization to finance medical assistance in Israel.

In response to an earthquake that caused extensive damage and left many people homeless in the Philippines, CIDA gave $200,000 to an appeal from Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief to provide vital medical treatment and medicines to the disaster victims.

In addition, as part of its regular evaluation of its multilateral partners, IHA conducted an institutional appraisal of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO). Evaluations of CIDA's funding to the Pan American Health Organization and to the Canadian Red Cross Society for international relief delegates were also undertaken. Funding criteria for disaster preparedness and prevention activities were finalized in 1990-91.

FOOD AID

Food aid is a valuable and flexible development resource which is used to support the priorities set out in Canada's aid strategy, particularly Food Security, Structural Adjustment and Poverty Alleviation. For example, food aid can be targeted at the poorest segments of a population by its free distribution to vulnerable groups. Food aid may also be sold on local markets, generating funds which can be used to finance labor-intensive projects such as roads and dams or to create other income-earning opportunities such as rural credit schemes.

However, emergency needs are taking a growing proportion of available food aid. Aid to refugees and famine victims averaged 27% of total Canadian food aid in the early eighties. In 1990-91, emergency food aid increased to almost 40% of total Canadian food aid. The Horn of Africa and some countries in southern Africa have the greatest needs and consequently the main recipients of emergency food aid were Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique and Angola. These countries suffered not only from poor harvests but declined even further because of civil conflict.

In 1990-91, total food aid contributions amounted to $382.3 million or more than $1 million per day. The food Canada supplies is based on what the developing countries need. Wheat and wheat flour represented 70 per cent of total shipments. The other commodities in the food aid basket are vegetable oil, pulses, maize, skim milk powder and fish. In 1990-91, Canada shipped 1.2 million tonnes of food produced by Canadians.

As the world's largest per capita food donor, Canada spearheaded a reform in the World Food Programme (WFP). As a member of a working group, Canada participated in revising and updating WFP's General Regulations. When implemented, these changes will provide WFP with more administrative autonomy and clearer lines of accountability to its governing body.

The Food Aid Centre, located in Multilateral Programs Branch, coordinates all of CIDA's food aid flows through three delivery channels:

Bilateral (or government-to-government): food aid is supplied directly to recipient governments, often on the understanding that it can be sold on the local market to generate funds for agricultural development. In Ghana, for example, the funds generated by the sale of Canadian wheat are used to support the government's structural adjustment program. Food aid is also used to encourage recipient countries to initiate important policy changes or to implement new programs for economic development. In 1990-91, CIDA's total government-to-government food aid contributions amounted to $176.2 million or 46 per cent of the total food aid budget and went to 22 countries. Africa received 51 per cent of Canadian bilateral food aid while Asia and the Americas received 33 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

Multilateral: the major multilateral channel is the World Food Programme (WFP) which uses food commodities for emergency situations, refugee operations, vulnerable group feeding projects and food-for-work schemes. In 1990-91, Canada contributed $155 million to the WFP, $21.2 million for emergency operations supported by WFP and $1.9 million to the United Nations Border Relief Operation (Cambodian refugees on the Thai border). Multilateral food aid was shipped to 54 countries and represented 48 per cent of the total food aid budget.

CIDA also provided $23.4 million or 6 per cent of the food aid budget to help Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their overseas activities. CIDA pays for skim milk powder and other food products to help NGOs meet emergency situations and to complement small-scale, food-for-work projects and feeding programs. In 1990-91, 18 NGOs provided 5,551 tonnes of food valued at $7.4 million. In addition, CIDA provided $16 million to supplement donations made by Canadian farmers to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, a consortium of church groups which encourages agricultural producers to become involved in international development by contributing part of their crops as food aid. This food has been delivered primarily to Africa.

CIDA PHOTO: BRUCE PATON, NIGERIA

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Special Programs Branch supports the international development and development education activities of a wide variety of non-profit organizations. These include Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), volunteer-sending groups, cooperatives, universities, colleges, professional associations, municipalities, unions and international non-governmental organizations. In turn, these organizations work with their developing country partners to plan and implement development programs and projects.

Through the Special Programs Branch, CIDA has gained access to the experience and expertise of hundreds of these non-profit institutions.

THE NGO PROGRAM

There are now over 150 Canadian NGOs with development programs, represented by a broad range of organizations, including service clubs, the major religious communities and a number of organizations specifically established to assist development in the Third World. During the past year, the NGO program has encouraged Canadian environmental NGOs to begin working in international development by establishing linkages with organizations previously active in overseas development.

These volunteer-based organizations enable millions of Canadians to support and participate in the Canadian development assistance program. NGOs raised close to $200 million from the Canadian public in 1990-91 and CIDA, through the Special Programs Branch, provided $90 million in matching contributions.

Canadian NGOs work in partnership with developing country counterparts in assessing, designing and implementing community-based projects and programs that focus on food production, primary health care, water supply, literacy and income generation. In order to achieve greater effectiveness, increased emphasis has been placed in recent years on the development of integrated programs rather than isolated projects.

Developing country NGOs, in partnership with their Canadian partners, increasingly

CIDA Photo: David Barbour, Burkina Faso

CIDA Photo: Pat Morrow, Nepal

CIDA Photo: Michael Wild, India

provide effective and professional management of programs that promote economic, environmental and cultural sustainability. To assist this process, Canadian NGOs now consider the development of the technical and management capacities of their overseas partners at least as important as direct project support itself.

A typical example of a small NGO project is the support provided by the Quebec-based organization, Carrefour de solidarité internationale (CSI), to a small women's group in Essyl, Senegal. The CSI will contribute $5,500, matched by an equal amount from CIDA, to purchase a rice huller for the group and to establish a small revolving fund. The women will learn how to establish a small business to commercialize the use of the huller and how to maintain it.

A much larger NGO program, supported by Canadian Lutheran World Relief, is carried out by the Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) in Northern Bangladesh. A population of some 400,000 is served by the RDRS, which has a staff of about 1800. The programs are fully integrated and involve literacy, income generation, public health and agriculture. Professional staff employed by the RDRS have developed new approaches in functional literacy, tubewell design, primary school building design, control of diarrheal disease, community organizing, crop diversification and women's programming.

Canadian NGOs provide a bridge between their members and supporters in Canada and their overseas partners, thus promoting mutual understanding of development issues and opportunities.

THE INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PROGRAM (ICDS)

The ICDS program works with a variety of institutions active in development, including volunteer-sending agencies, cooperatives, professional associations, universities, colleges and unions. Most of these make significant in-kind contributions of services and goods even though their fund-raising capacity is limited.

Through the volunteer-sending groups, the largest being CUSO, WUSC, OCSD, CESO and CECI, Canadians have the opportunity to apply their professional and technical talents on assignments in developing countries. In 1990-91, CIDA allocated $43 million to place one thousand long-term volunteers, most with substantial experience, and about 240 short-term volunteer-consultants, mostly retired professionals, in the Third World.

The variety of assignments is illustrated as follows:

- in Mozambique, a CUSO volunteer maintained the city of Beira's power distribution system in the face of persistent sabotage attacks launched by rebel groups;
- in Bhutan, WUSC volunteers work with the national government as teacher trainers;
- in Senegal, a young Québécoise on a CECI project is helping an all-women's group run a village milling enterprise;
- in Haiti, an OCSD cooperant is training young farmers in reforestation; and
- in Costa Rica, a retired 78-year-old executive on a CESO assignment was able to increase output of a local shoe factory threefold through advice on management and organization.

Since 1968, tens of thousands of Canadians have worked as volunteers in developing countries and virtually all view the experience as being among the most valuable of their lives. Many continue to be involved in international development in various capacities.

The Canadian cooperative movement has been a vital force in Canada for decades, particularly in the credit sector and in the agriculture and fishing communities. With over $11 million in support from ICDS in 1990-91, CIDA is drawing on this experience to provide technical support for developing country cooperatives.

The Special Programs Branch works primarily through three umbrella groups: the Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA), SOCODEVI and la Societé de développement international Desjardins. Member cooperatives provide advisors to cooperatives in developing countries.

The Canadian Cooperative Association is working with the Credit Union League of Thailand (CULT) to improve its capacity to provide services to Thai entrepreneurs and to support projects to generate revenues. Consultants employed by CULT provide advice to young entrepreneurs, many of whom are women, in conducting business feasibility studies, preparing business plans and in improving accounting skills. In addition, CULT operates revolving funds to provide short-term credit to help launch small businesses.

ICDS also works with the labor movement, largely through the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Teachers' Federation (CTF), and the Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec. The CTF, for example, under a program begun in 1963, organized summer in-service training seminars for teachers in fifteen developing countries.

A broad range of Canadian professional associations are active in transferring skills and know-how to counterparts in the developing world. These include organizations such as the Canadian Home Economics Association, the Canadian Nurses Association, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, l'Institut canadien pour l'éducation des adultes, etc.

An ICDS Division allocation of approximately $3 million in 1990-91 helped support projects such as a linkage between the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Beijing Institute of Architectural Design. The objective was to strengthen the latter's capacity to rejuvenate and upgrade high-density housing in the Chinese capital. The project will centre on a specific building site and will serve as a prototype for similar endeavors in other Chinese cities.

In total, more than 30 professional associations received financial assistance in 1990-91 to deliver approximately 80 projects.

An ICDS allocation of some $30 million in 1990-91 enabled Canadian universities and colleges to work with developing country post-secondary schools, or other key institutions, through projects typically aimed at staff upgrading, curriculum development and professional exchanges. Some 265 projects of this nature, involving 42 Canadian universities and 58 colleges, were ongoing during the year. Cost-shared scholarship programs with a dozen universities were also supported.

Viet Nam became eligible for Canadian official development assistance in 1990. It is in the midst of reforms that put it in the forefront of socialist countries attempting to rejuvenate and liberalize their economies. Twenty faculty members from the University of British Columbia (UBC) and ten UBC departments will provide assistance to Viet Nam's National Centre for Social Sciences to enhance its capabilities to formulate national economic restructuring policies that will promote sustainable and equitable development. Specifically, the project will improve policy-oriented research on the social and environmental impacts of Viet Nam's development trends and policy options.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

For many years, CIDA, through the ICDS program, has worked with Canada World Youth and Canada Crossroads International to involve young Canadians in international development. Each year, these organizations arrange over 500 exchanges between young Canadians and young people from Third World countries.

In addition, the Youth Initiatives program was established in 1988 to support new approaches to increase the awareness of development issues among young Canadians and to build relationships between them and their counterparts in developing countries. The essence of these projects is active involvement of youth, either in field assignments or in development education activities.

Women in development was the focus of a youth exchange organized by the Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale (CECI). In Costa Rica, young participants took part in the programs of a number of women's groups in the shanty towns of San Jose. In turn, when the young Canadians hosted their counterparts, they worked together on a shelter for women and attended workshops on women in development.

THE MANAGEMENT FOR CHANGE PROGRAM

The Management for Change program was established in 1980 to explore new approaches to practical management issues and to strengthen the capacities of developing countries to adapt to changing needs in priority areas of development.

The Management for Change program has involved Canadian municipalities in international development through an arrangement with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). The FCM's Municipal Professional Exchange program has resulted in a variety of linkages between Canadian and developing country municipalities, including one between Calgary and the city of Daging, China. This twinning arrangement has been most effective in strengthening capacities in the health, education and water treatment areas through exchanges of professional staff. It has led to significant commercial contracts for Calgary engineering firms working in water treatment.

THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

The importance of educating Canadians — particularly those of school age — about development issues is a high priority for CIDA and for Canadian NGOs.

Development education activities funded by the Public Participation program in 1990-91 included the following:

- the Calmeadow Foundation of Toronto targetted the business community, particularly women's business groups, in its development education activities to promote the concept of empowering the poor through micro-enterprises and economic self-reliance;
- the Harmony Foundation of Ottawa developed a Summer Institute for Environmental Values Education to help teachers improve their understanding of, and teaching techniques relating to, environment and development issues;
- the Craie Tiers Monde organized a campaign in local grocery stores to sensitize the community to Third World issues relating to food production, using locally available foodstuffs; and
- the Persons with AIDS Society in Vancouver organized a tour to advance public understanding of AIDS in an international context.

THE INTERNATIONAL NGO PROGRAM

The International NGO program provides an enabling environment for Canadian partnership in the world-wide activities of international, non-governmental organizations. These INGOs are global structures with the capacity to work and transfer information on a multisectoral basis on social, cultural and economic aspects of development. They connect grassroots groups to policy-oriented think tanks. Flexible, professional and cost-effective, INGOs can move quickly to experiment with imaginative, alternative approaches to the new development issues arising in a rapidly changing world.

INGOs are now accepted as equal partners by UN agencies, governments and other multilateral organizations. Many of their past approaches in environment, human rights and women's issues have been adopted in multilateral and bilateral programming. Through the INGO program, CIDA remains at the cutting edge of development through its relationships with INGOs, many of which are based in developing countries or in Canada.

Examples of INGO programming include:

- support to the Winnipeg-based Disabled Peoples International, which transfers knowledge and expertise on policy and programming pertaining to the disabled to developing country affiliates;
- ensuring adequate participation on the part of developing country NGOs at the recent World Conservation Union's Global Environment Conference in Australia; and
- support to the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, the only INGO comprised of indigenous people from Canada and around the world, whose aim is to advance the economic and social development of indigenous people.

AFRICA 2000

Africa 2000 was initiated in 1985 as a 15-year commitment to assist African recovery. A $150 million fund was established, most of which is channelled through the Special Programs Branch to:

- Canadian NGOs to strengthen African partner NGOs and institutions;
- Canadian universities, for scholarships for African women;
- Canadian cooperatives, to support credit schemes for African women;
- the Canadian Federation of Municipalities to support exchanges of technical and management staff between African and Canadian cities;
- Canadian NGOs, for development education activities relating to Africa; and
- international NGOs, for health programs and for the development of small business activities for African women.

CIDA Photo: Roger Lemoyne, Thailand

BUSINESS COOPERATION PROGRAM

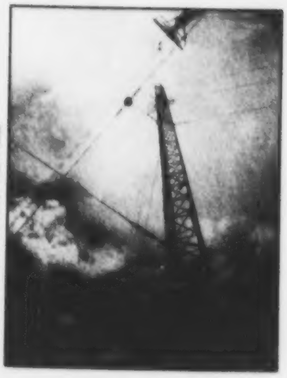
WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS AND THE EROSION OF THE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT PRACTISED IN EAST BLOC COUNTRIES, PROMOTING THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS BECOME THE CENTRAL PILLAR OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR MANY THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.

A new pragmatism is emerging. Lessons have been gleaned from the massive investments made in the productive sectors of developing countries following their independence. It is now acknowledged that for development to be effective, the private sector must have the benefit of a politically stable environment, as well as encouragement in the form of direct investments from other countries. Rationalizing, or the privatization, of certain crown corporations has become a key component of many national development strategies.

The commitment by a growing number of governments to let free market forces determine the most effective means of allocating limited resources is creating new opportunities and allowing Canada's private sector to play a greater role in the development process.

The Industrial Cooperation program (INC) encourages the private sector in Canada and in developing countries to establish long-term business collaborations. In encouraging private enterprise to play an active role in international development, CIDA is at the same time strengthening its ties with the private sector, giving Canadian businesses an opportunity to make the most of the expanding markets of Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Contrary to bilateral programs, INC does not issue a call for tenders; rather, it gives the Canadian private sector the opportunity to submit joint financial proposals to carry out studies, project support activities and technology transfers.


CIDA PHOTO: DAVID BARBOUR, PHILIPPINES

CIDA PHOTO: PAT MORROW, NEPAL

CIDA PHOTO: RON WATTS, PAKISTAN

Aimed at investors, consulting firms and business associations, the INC program:

1) reimburses investors for certain expenses involved in implementing a joint business venture;
2) enables companies which provide professional guidance to conduct, on behalf of the developing countries, preliminary studies concerning setting up projects, industrial planning and industrial rehabilitation;
3) allows industrial and professional associations to involve the private sector in development by organizing seminars, missions and exhibitions, dispensing information, establishing technical cooperation and carrying out small local projects which complement INC's main activities.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

- Business Cooperation Branch received more than 31,000 requests for information about CIDA programs and distributed close to 25,000 publications. The Branch also published a brochure on Women in Development (WID) and the business community which explains in simple terms why it is important for businesses to take into account the role of women in developing countries.

- Business Cooperation Branch established the Canada Fund INC with a budget of $2 million. The program offers assistance to small-scale projects and activities as well as industrial cooperation activities which may contribute toward private sector technical and economic development in Third World countries. The countries selected to take part include Malaysia, Pakistan, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Gabon, Argentina and Brazil. Ongoing Canadian missions received a budget of $250,000 over a two-year period. This program makes development assistance programs somewhat more flexible and enables the missions to respond swiftly to private sector needs in developing countries. Projects are selected taking into consideration the Industrial Cooperation program's principal aim of encouraging long-term business links between the Canadian private sector and developing countries.

- INC disbursed $62 million to 400 companies that carried out 579 projects in 77 developing countries. Contributions were distributed as follows: Africa and the Middle East – $24.1 million, Asia – $19.7 million, the Americas – $10.6 million and the Specialized Activities program – $7.6 million.

- During the year, a new regional office opened its doors in Moncton, New Brunswick, extending the wide range of services CIDA has to offer business communities to the four Atlantic provinces. The office joins those already in operation in Calgary,

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A FEW SUCCESS STORIES ...

PULP AND PAPER PROJECT – ARGENTINA

"AS YOU KNOW, WE HAD SUPPORT FROM CIDA ON THE ARCOR ZUPAN PROJECT, WHICH BECAME A MAJOR FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A MAJOR PULP AND PAPER PROJECT.

AS A RESULT OF SIMONS' KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE IN THIS AREA OF ARGENTINA, WE HAVE BEEN AWARDED ANOTHER IMPORTANT PREFEASIBILITY STUDY BY ONE OF THE LARGEST ARGENTINE COMPANIES. THIS POTENTIAL PROJECT LOOKS LIKE IT WILL HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF PROCEEDING WHEN THE POLITICAL-ECONOMIC CLIMATE IN ARGENTINA STABILIZES.

THE SUPPORT FROM YOUR GROUP WAS ESSENTIAL IN HELPING H.A. SIMONS GAIN THE DATA AND IMAGE IN ARGENTINA TO SHOW THAT WE WERE SERIOUS AND TECHNICALLY CAPABLE OF HELPING THE LOCAL INDUSTRY TO DEVELOP IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AND ECONOMICAL WAY."

— H.A. SIMONS LTD., VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Winnipeg, Montreal and Vancouver.

- In 1990-1991, an extensive system was established to re-register consultants with the aim of meeting the Agency's new needs and allowing for greater fairness in selecting Canadian partners. To date, nearly 5,000 Canadian consultants have been re-registered.

- Canadian firms conducted 225 investment-oriented projects and 248 professional services-oriented projects.

- Business Cooperation Branch played an active role in creating four funds of $5 million each which make it possible for Canadian businesses to promote economic development in Colombia, Pakistan, Zimbabwe and Morocco. Under this new mechanism — the Private Sector Development Initiatives Fund — Canadian businesses can apply their experience and expertise to international development. It is now possible for them to identify and implement bilateral projects which will benefit developing countries and be commercially profitable in the long term for these countries as well as Canada.

- Trade Facilitation Office Canada (TFOC) organized 17 seminars pertaining to exports attended by 1,150 exporters from developing countries. The Office also sponsored 58 exporters either to come to Canada on a business visit or to participate in a Canadian trade show. In addition, TFOC sent 26 Canadian importers to developing countries on 14 buying missions. It responded to over 5,100 inquiries from 119 countries for information concerning the Canadian market.

- Specialized training institutes, including the International Aviation Management Training Institute, the Telecommunications Executive Management Institute of Canada and the Centre international de recherche et formation en gestion des grands projets provided private business management training courses to 515 managers from 92 developing countries.

- Business Cooperation Branch participated in close to ten trade shows in various regions of Canada. The Branch also took part in workshops for businesspeople with the Canadian Exporters' Association and the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada. By being involved in these activities, CIDA aims to further strengthen its ties with the business community.

- In June, Business Cooperation Branch, along with the Canadian Exporters' Association, organized consultations involving 300 private sector participants and 83 CIDA staff.

INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT – MALAWI

"As you know, CIDA contributed towards a training needs study early in Phase I....

...UNDP, World Bank and the Government of Malawi undertook a joint evaluation of the project concentrating on ARA's role in providing technical assistance. The evaluation was highly favorable and resulted in the government awarding ARA a contract for Phase II on a sole source basis.

...This phase will continue for two or three years thanks to UNDP funding in the amount of US$3 million....

We are pleased to reiterate our appreciation for CIDA's assistance to this project which is, in fact, the most significant of our overseas endeavors."

— The ARA Consulting Group, Toronto, Ontario

RESULTS

- 2,845 jobs were created in developing countries;
- 14,038 people in developing countries received training;
- 249 long-term business agreements were signed;
- $3.86 billion was invested in the Third World by multilateral agencies and private firms through the program's initiatives.

These results are eloquent testimony of the Industrial Cooperation program's contribution to international development since its creation in 1978. The program has also had a significant impact on Canada, generating $1.88 billion in exports for the same period.

PORT AND BASE SYSTEM – SINGAPORE

"HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED HAVE LAST MONTH BEEN AWARDED A $5 MILLION CONTRACT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED PORT AND BASE SYSTEM FOR THE JURONG PORT AND MARINE BASE IN SINGAPORE. THE PROJECT INCLUDES THE DEVELOPMENT AND INSTALLATION OF A MAJOR STATE-OF-THE-ART SOFTWARE PACKAGE FOR PORT MANAGEMENT, SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF MOBILE RADIO COMPUTER TERMINALS AND A FIBRE OPTIC COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK....

ONE OF THE KEY REASONS WHY WE WERE SUCCESSFUL WAS CIDA-INC'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COSTS OF A FEASIBILITY STUDY...."

— HOWE INTERNATIONAL LTD., OTTAWA, ONTARIO

STATISTICAL ANNEX

THIS STATISTICAL ANNEX PROVIDES A BREAKDOWN OF THE DISBURSEMENTS FOR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) MADE BY THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA), THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE WORLD. THE MAJOR ASSISTANCE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AS WELL AS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

The tables show disbursements of assistance by geographic region and do not reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for administrative purposes.

Official development assistance is measured at the time when promissory notes to international financial institutions are deposited with the Bank of Canada (commitment basis) and not at the time of the encashment of the notes (cash basis).

All disbursements of assistance are shown net, i.e., minus capital repayments of earlier loans. In other words, they represent actual Canadian assistance. Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

The addition of the figures may differ slightly from the totals provided due to rounding and because the numbers are calculated by computer, which carries figures to several decimal places.

PART 1

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* These tables are special groupings of assistance recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

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Notes

1. Over the years, a number of countries have had part of their outstanding debts rescheduled. The deferred interest payments are included in net Official Development Assistance.
2. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore assistance). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
3. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
4. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian Official Development Assistance. See also Table E-2.
5. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that Official Development Assistance (ODA) figures should include the administrative costs of extending assistance. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries, since previously some countries were including some administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC, ICOD and PCIAC, as well as External Affairs' representatives working on Official Development Assistance.
6. In 1981, CIDA decided to reinforce the geographic orientation of the organization in order to strengthen the Agency's focus on the requirements of recipient countries. In other words, country-to-country mechanisms would be used in a coherent, coordinated fashion to attain the Agency's overall objectives in specific countries. This is also known as the "country focus" approach. Country focus projects administered by the Special Programs Branch in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 amounting to $103.9 million, $126.8 million and $181.6 million respectively, were charged to Government-to-Government while in previous fiscal years they were charged against Special Programs Branch.

Table A

Assistance Disbursements by Source of Finance (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
External Affairs and Other Departments									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) [1,8]	2,397.20	115.36	2,281.84	2,827.24	713.23	2,114.01	2,281.82	60.42	2,221.40
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	111.78		111.78	121.67		121.67	112.86		112.86
Contribution from External Affairs and Other Departments[2]	103.50		103.50	135.36		135.36	123.31		123.31
Sub-total: External Affairs and Other Departments	2,612.48	115.36	2,497.12	3,084.27	713.23	2,371.04	**2,517.99**	**60.42**	**2,457.57**
Department of Finance	272.06		272.06	266.50		266.50	**320.12**		**320.12**
Sub-total: Department of Finance	272.06		272.06	266.50		266.50	**320.12**		**320.12**
Other Sources									
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	61.14		61.14	49.30		49.30	39.84		39.84
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)	7.99		7.99	9.67		9.67	12.74		12.74
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations[3]	12.92		12.92	35.51		35.51	33.19		33.19
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank[4]	2.74		2.74	2.70		2.70	2.77		2.77
Export Development Corporation (EDC) Section 31[5]	32.11		32.11	30.85		30.85	62.26		62.26
Imputed Student Costs[6]	60.50		60.50	84.28		84.28	92.94		92.94
Sub-total: Other Sources	177.40		177.40	212.31		212.31	**243.74**		**243.74**
Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3,061.94	115.36	2,946.59	3,563.09	713.23	2,849.87	**3,081.84**	**60.42**	**3,021.42**
Percentage of ODA to GNP			0.49%			0.45%			**0.45%**
Canadian GNP ($ billion)			595.96			639.22			**673.65**

1, 2, 3, 4 See corresponding Notes on page S4.

5 The government reports as ODA the concessional credits that it grants through the Export Development Corporation, section 31, when they meet approved development criteria. These concessional credits are considered as part of the regular aid program budget in calculating the ODA/GNP ratio, only when the ODA portion amounts to 0.50% or less.

6 Imputed foreign student costs are the economic cost of educating ODA-sponsored foreign students coming from developing countries eligible for Canadian assistance. These costs are exclusive of tuition fees paid by foreign students or their sponsors.

7 See Note 5, page S4.

8 See Note 6, page S4.

Table B

Assistance by Delivery Channel (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

Budgeted Official Development Assistance (ODA) — disbursements	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
Group A: Government Initiatives						
Geographic Program		973.20		862.23		913.56
of which: Anglophone Africa	233.34		201.75		238.81	
Francophone Africa	205.41		189.79		209.33	
Americas	159.16		140.06		154.12	
Asia[1]	375.30		330.64		311.30	
Scholarships - CIDA & Others		7.27		9.88		11.44
Commonwealth		9.01*		9.95*		9.46*
Imputed Student Costs		60.50*		84.28*		92.94*
Public Outreach Program						7.09
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)		61.14*		49.30*		39.84*
Grants	61.14*		49.30*		39.84*	
International Humanitarian Assistance[3]		75.32		62.21		111.09
Bilateral Food Aid[4]		243.11		198.07		200.18
Sub-total: Group A		1,429.55		1,275.92		**1,385.61**
Group B: Partners						
National:						
Voluntary Sector[5]		243.70		244.28		251.34
Industrial Cooperation		60.55		58.92		62.31
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)		111.78*		121.67*		112.86*
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)		7.99*		9.67*		12.74*
International Centre for Human Rights & Democratic Development (ICHRDD)		1.00		2.00		3.00
Sub-total: National		452.02		436.54		**442.26**
International:						
International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)		22.78		22.35		24.05
Multilateral Technical Cooperation		162.64		152.94		159.44
of which:						
CIDA	162.64		152.94		158.78	
UNCTAD Common Fund*					0.66	
International Financial Institutions[6]		522.53		524.55		570.65
of which:						
CIDA	250.47		258.05		250.53	
Finance	272.06*		266.50*		320.12*	
Multilateral Food Aid[7]		188.39		173.57		182.10
External Affairs		34.40*		40.72*		37.57*
Sub-total: International		930.74		914.13		**974.60**
Sub-total: Group B		1,355.75		1,350.67		**1,416.86**

Table B (cont'd)

Assistance by Delivery Channel (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
Group C: Other ODA						
Administrative Costs (including decentralization)		180.02		194.85		180.05
of which: CIDA	100.72		111.15		104.88	
External Affairs	59.30*		83.70*		75.17*	
Sub-total: Group C		180.02		194.85		**180.05**
CIDA Total, Gross		2,329.15		2,155.64		**2,281.16**
Less Loan Forgiveness[8]		-68.07		-671.60		
Less Loan Repayments		-47.29		-41.63		-60.42
CIDA Total, Net		2,213.78		1,442.42		**2,220.74**
Non-CIDA Total		616.18*		665.79*		**701.35***
Total Budgeted ODA		2,829.97		2,108.21		**2,922.09**
Disbursements Against Unbudgeted ODA						
Inter-American Development Bank Trust Fund Repayments		2.74*		2.70*		2.77*
Other Departments		0.79*		0.99*		1.11*
Provincial Governments		12.92*		35.51*		33.19*
Loan Reschedulings						
Debt Forgiveness[8]		68.07		671.60		
EDC Section 31[9]		32.11*		30.85*		62.26*
Total Unbudgeted ODA		116.64		741.65		**99.33**
Total ODA[10]		2,946.60		2,849.86		**3,021.42**

* Non-CIDA

[1] Oceania and Europe are grouped with Asia, which also includes the Asia-Pacific Foundation. Yemen and the Middle East are included in Anglophone Africa.

[2] See Table A, Note 6.

[3] The IHA Program includes disbursements through the following channels:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Multilateral	$ 17.25M	$ 17.00M	$ 18.94M
Bilateral	$ 56.43M	$ 43.71M	$ 90.84M
INGO	$ 1.20M	$ 1.50M	$ 1.32M

[4] Bilateral Food Aid includes disbursements through the following channels:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
NGO	$ 23.95M	$ 23.49M	$ 23.40M
Bilateral	$ 219.16M	$ 174.58M	$ 176.78M

[5] The voluntary sector includes Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations, Institutional Cooperation and Development Services, Management for Change, and Public Participation Programs.

[6] The IFIs represent ODA to International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks. The International Fund for Agricultural Development is also included because the same type of transfers are used, i.e. non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable demand notes. For IFAD, this amounted to $13.30 million in 1989-90 and $13.15 million in 1990-91.

[7] The amounts of disbursements through Multilateral Food Aid are as follows:

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
$ 188.39M	$ 173.57M	$ 182.10M

[8] Debt forgiveness: amounts of $68.07M and $671.60M were included in 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively as a credit entry in the amount of budgeted ODA and as a debit entry in the amount of unbudgeted ODA. Debt forgiveness is not added to total ODA because the loans being forgiven were included as ODA when they were originally provided.

[9] See Table A, Note 5.

[10] Included in the amounts shown are the following disbursed under the Africa 2000 initiative:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Multilateral Technical Cooperation	$ 3.34M	$ 5.04M	$ 5.40M
INGO	$ 1.84M	$ 2.00M	$ 1.92M
Voluntary Sector	$ 12.84M	$ 17.77M	$ 18.50M
Scholarships	$ .98M	$ 1.37M	$ .98M
Industrial Cooperation	$ .57M	$ .35M	$ 1.00M
International Humanitarian Assistance		$ .30M	$ .41M

Table C

Total Assistance Disbursements by Program (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	For details see Table
Country-to-Country				M
Government-to-Government				D,K
Anglophone Africa	309.49	267.45	290.25	D,K
Francophone Africa	242.31	228.67	251.58	D,K
Americas	178.18	160.87	181.19	D,K
Asia (including Europe and Oceania)	444.80	367.79	368.92	D,K
Miscellaneous	2.23	1.51	0.58	D,K
Sub-total: Government-to-Government	1,176.99	1,026.29	**1,092.53**	
Other Country-to-Country				
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	280.57	303.28	307.93	F,K
International Non-Governmental Organizations	23.98	24.75	26.17	F
International Development Research Centre	101.89	110.55	101.35	G
Humanitarian Assistance	56.43	42.56	90.84	H
Industrial Cooperation	60.55	58.92	62.31	I
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	59.81	47.90	38.44	G
International Centre for Ocean Development	5.16	6.52	8.51	G
Scholarship Programs	16.28	19.82	20.90	I
Imputed Student Costs	60.50	84.28	92.94	I
Public Outreach Program			7.09	I
Miscellaneous Programs	1.57	2.00	3.00	I
Administrative Costs	174.06	210.53	197.19	J
Sub-total: Other Country-to-Country	840.81	911.10	**956.67**	
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Assistance	2,017.81	1,937.40	**2,049.20**	
Multilateral Assistance				
General Funds	30.00	81.68	83.25	E-1
Renewable Natural Resources	17.74	30.34	31.13	E-1
Population and Health	16.70	15.10	16.75	E-1
Commonwealth and Francophonie Programs	22.06	22.65	22.31	E-1
Other Programs	15.90	16.86	19.16	E-1
International Humanitarian Assistance	17.25	17.25	18.94	E-1
World Food Program	186.39	173.57	182.10	E-1, K
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs and Other Departments	35.19	41.72	38.68	E-1
International Financial Institutions	524.95	513.30	559.92	E-2
Sub-total: Multilateral Assistance	928.78	912.47	**972.22**	E-3
Total Assistance (ODA)	2,946.59	2,849.87	**3,021.42**	
ODA/GNP Ratio	0.494%	0.446%	**0.449%**	

1 All programs exclude administrative costs, which are reported separately in Table J and under the country-to-country section of this table. See Note 5, page S4. Bilateral food aid is included in each program. See Table M for programs excluding food aid, and Table K for details of food aid. For ICOD, see Note 2, Table G.

2 See Notes on page S4.

Table D[1]

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Anglophone Africa[3]			
Angola			
Contributions	6.00	6.99	5.96
Total	6.00	6.99	**5.96**
Botswana			
Contributions	1.19	0.75	1.12
Total	1.19	0.75	**1.12**
Djibouti			
Contributions	0.22	0.13	0.17
Total	0.22	0.13	**0.17**
Egypt			
Contributions	20.72	25.24	40.15
EDC Section 31[4]	6.45	2.30	0.13
Total	27.18	27.54	**40.28**
Ethiopia			
Contributions	29.71	23.00	21.09
Total	29.71	23.00	**21.09**
Ghana			
Contributions	32.24	110.18	35.14
Loan repayments		-77.58	
Total	32.24	32.60	**35.14**
Kenya			
Contributions	44.26	127.20	14.79
Loan repayments	-19.91	-108.79	
Total	24.35	18.41	**14.79**
Lesotho			
Contributions	2.91	2.21	1.79
Total	2.91	2.21	**1.79**
Liberia			
Contributions	0.10	0.05	
Total	0.10	0.05	
Malawi			
Contributions	11.55	3.63	6.06
Total	11.55	3.63	**6.06**
Mauritius			
Contributions	0.26	0.12	0.13
Total	0.26	0.12	**0.13**
Mozambique			
Contributions	22.69	25.51	24.11
Total	22.69	25.51	**24.11**
Namibia			
Contributions	0.20	0.60	1.68
Total	0.20	0.60	**1.68**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Nigeria Contributions	1.20	43.78	1.31
Loan repayments		-42.37	
Total	1.20	1.41	**1.31**
Seychelles Contributions	0.15	0.08	0.09
Total	0.15	0.08	**0.09**
Sierra Leone Contributions	0.13	0.06	0.06
Total	0.13	0.06	**0.06**
Somalia Contributions	0.25	0.08	0.04
Total	0.25	0.08	**0.04**
South Africa[3] Contributions	3.43	3.29	4.89
Total	3.43	3.29	**4.89**
Sudan Contributions	13.03	8.45	12.91
Total	13.03	8.45	**12.91**
Swaziland Contributions	2.21	2.92	2.07
Loan repayments		-1.37	
Total	2.21	1.55	**2.07**
Tanzania Contributions	55.23	30.57	32.40
Loan repayments	-15.17		
Total	40.06	30.57	**32.40**
Uganda Contributions	20.67	5.66	7.56
Loan repayments	-12.33		
Total	8.34	5.66	**7.56**
Zambia Contributions	27.94	99.44	22.20
Loan repayments		-86.19	
Total	27.94	13.25	**22.20**
Zimbabwe Contributions	14.32	44.38	16.81
Loan repayments		-30.81	
Total	14.32	13.56	**16.81**
Regional Programs **Southern African Development Coordination Conference** Contributions	30.43	39.10	25.08
of which: Angola	0.60	0.27	0.60
Botswana	7.10	11.69	3.12
Lesotho	0.23	0.21	0.31
Malawi	1.28	1.11	1.79

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Mozambique	6.67	8.30	6.50
Namibia	0.01		
Swaziland	0.29	0.32	0.51
Tanzania	1.46	1.71	2.26
Zambia	2.19	2.83	2.42
Zimbabwe	9.17	13.60	5.60
Total	30.43	39.10	**25.86**
Anglophone Africa Programs			
Contributions	9.40	8.85	12.49
Total	9.40	8.85	**12.49**
Total Anglophone Africa			
Contributions	350.44	612.26	290.12
EDC Section 31[4]	6.45	2.30	0.13
Loan repayments	-47.40	-347.12	
Total	309.49	267.45	**290.25**
Francophone Africa[3]			
Algeria			
Contributions	3.77	3.26	6.35
Loan repayments	-1.66	-1.67	-2.55
EDC Section 31[4]		0.22	0.01
Total	2.11	1.82	**3.81**
Benin			
Contributions	1.40	0.45	0.77
Total	1.40	0.45	**0.77**
Burkina Faso			
Contributions	14.58	10.46	13.51
Total	14.58	10.46	**13.51**
Burundi			
Contributions	0.36	0.35	0.89
Total	0.36	0.35	**0.89**
Cameroon			
Contributions	24.52	176.26	33.61
Loan repayments	-0.35	-143.28	
EDC Section 31[4]			1.37
Total	24.17	32.98	**34.98**
Cape Verde			
Contributions	0.41	0.19	0.53
Total	0.41	0.19	**0.53**
Central African Republic			
Contributions	0.36	0.22	0.37
Total	0.36	0.22	**0.37**
Chad			
Contributions	0.39	0.22	0.41
Total	0.39	0.22	**0.41**
Comoros			
Contributions	0.06	0.03	0.11
Total	0.06	0.03	**0.11**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Congo			
Contributions	0.35	22.69	0.40
Loan repayments		-22.60	
Total	0.35	0.09	**0.40**
Côte d'Ivoire			
Contributions	15.71	88.48	11.97
Loan repayments		-79.96	
Total	15.71	8.52	**11.97**
Equatorial Guinea			
Contributions	0.16	0.09	0.23
Total	0.16	0.09	**0.23**
Gabon			
Contributions	3.71	16.49	8.36
Loan repayments		-7.61	
Total	3.71	8.88	**8.36**
Gambia			
Contributions	0.32	0.16	0.23
Total	0.32	0.16	**0.23**
Guinea			
Contributions	9.35	3.71	4.77
Total	9.35	3.71	**4.77**
Guinea-Bissau			
Contributions	0.37	0.18	0.46
Total	0.37	0.18	**0.46**
Madagascar			
Contributions	0.48	23.87	0.98
Loan repayments		-22.96	
Total	0.48	0.91	**0.98**
Mali			
Contributions	21.63	22.23	21.34
Total	21.63	22.23	**21.34**
Mauritania			
Contributions	4.57	0.53	0.23
Loan repayments	-4.10		
Total	0.48	0.53	**0.23**
Morocco			
Contributions	13.20	10.23	12.18
Loan repayments		-0.01	
EDC Section 31[4]	11.38	18.16	22.43
Total	24.58	28.38	**34.61**
Niger			
Contributions	21.50	16.13	13.36
Total	21.50	16.13	**13.36**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Rwanda			
Contributions	12.34	15.09	22.25
Total	12.34	15.09	**22.25**
Sao Tome and Principe			
Contributions	0.08	0.06	0.11
Total	0.08	0.06	**0.11**
Senegal			
Contributions	24.52	42.60	24.31
Loan repayments		-15.09	
Total	24.52	27.51	**24.31**
Togo			
Contributions	18.24	0.49	0.80
Loan repayments	-16.57		
Total	1.67	0.49	**0.80**
Tunisia			
Contributions	17.30	8.76	11.24
Loan repayments	-1.55	-1.55	-3.09
Total	15.75	7.21	**8.15**
Zaire			
Contributions	22.21	51.79	17.41
Loan repayments		-31.30	
Total	22.21	20.50	**17.41**
Regional Programs			
Sahel			
Contributions	13.00	13.17	16.13
of which: **Burkina Faso**	0.09	0.28	
Total	13.00	13.17	**16.13**
Francophone Africa Programs			
Contributions	10.26	9.79	10.12
Loan repayments		-1.68	
Total	10.26	8.12	**10.12**
Total Francophone Africa			
Contributions	255.16	537.99	233.42
EDC Section 31[4]	11.38	18.38	23.81
Loan repayments	-24.23	-327.70	-5.64
Total	242.31	228.67	**251.58**
Total Africa			
Contributions	605.61	1,150.25	523.54
EDC Section 31[4]	17.84	20.68	23.94
Loan repayments	-71.63	-674.82	-5.64
Total	551.81	496.11	**541.84**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Americas			
Anguilla			
Contributions	0.18	0.07	0.10
Total	0.18	0.07	**0.10**
Antigua			
Contributions	1.87	0.66	1.44
Loan repayments	-0.15	-0.08	
Total	1.72	0.58	**1.44**
Argentina			
Contributions	0.70	0.42	0.68
Loan repayments	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02
Total	0.68	0.40	**0.66**
Barbados			
Contributions	1.05	0.24	0.38
Loan repayments	-1.40	-0.51	
Total	-0.35	-0.27	**0.38**
Belize			
Contributions	1.34	0.82	1.15
Loan repayments	-0.28	-0.15	-0.15
Total	1.06	0.68	**1.00**
Bolivia			
Contributions	4.41	5.82	7.97
Loan repayments	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
Total	4.36	5.78	**7.93**
Brazil			
Contributions	3.52	2.43	2.92
Loan repayments	-0.58	-0.56	-0.75
Total	2.94	1.86	**2.17**
Chile			
Contributions	0.24	0.25	0.50
Loan repayments	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28
Total	-0.04	-0.03	**0.22**
Colombia			
Contributions	15.12	5.51	6.13
Loan repayments	-1.44	-1.52	-1.50
Total	13.69	3.99	**4.63**
Costa Rica			
Contributions	2.32	10.65	7.25
Total	2.32	10.65	**7.25**
Dominica			
Contributions	5.65	4.76	1.84
Loan repayments	-0.04	-0.04	
Total	5.61	4.72	**1.84**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Dominican Republic			
Contributions	0.25	0.22	0.20
Loan repayments	-0.30	-0.14	-0.21
Total	-0.05	0.08	**-0.01**
Ecuador			
Contributions	0.46	0.88	5.47
Loan repayments	-0.35	-0.30	-0.30
Total	0.11	0.58	**5.17**
El Salvador			
Contributions	0.65	0.75	0.75
Loan repayments	-1.19	-0.37	-0.42
Total	-0.55	0.38	**0.33**
Grenada			
Contributions	3.66	0.70	0.85
Loan repayments	-0.01		
Total	3.65	0.70	**0.85**
Guatemala			
Contributions	0.57	0.49	1.72
Loan repayments	-0.09		
Total	0.47	0.49	**1.72**
Guyana			
Contributions	2.76	17.45	13.62
Total	2.76	17.45	**13.62**
Haiti			
Contributions	8.83	10.16	12.22
Total	8.83	10.16	**12.22**
Honduras			
Contributions	8.89	5.41	8.81
Total	8.89	5.41	**8.81**
Jamaica			
Contributions	41.16	29.28	34.13
EDC Section 31[4]		4.06	2.85
Total	41.16	33.34	**36.98**
Mexico			
Contributions	0.50	0.35	-0.38
Loan repayments	-x	-x	-x
Total	0.50	0.35	**-0.38**
Montserrat			
Contributions	0.12	0.10	0.35
Loan repayments	-0.02	-0.01	
Total	0.11	0.09	**0.35**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Nicaragua			
Contributions	8.05	2.80	11.02
Total	8.05	2.80	**11.02**
Panama			
Contributions	0.23	0.25	0.25
Total	0.23	0.25	**0.25**
Paraguay			
Contributions	0.10	0.10	0.10
Loan repayments	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Total	0.08	0.08	**0.08**
Peru			
Contributions	21.26	20.10	19.12
Loan repayments	-0.13	-x	x
Total	21.13	20.10	**19.12**
St. Kitts-Nevis			
Contributions	2.12	0.60	0.96
Total	2.12	0.60	**0.96**
St. Lucia			
Contributions	1.34	1.66	2.84
Loan repayments	-0.02	-x	x
Total	1.32	1.66	**2.84**
St. Vincent			
Contributions	0.54	0.96	1.80
Loan repayments	-0.04	-0.01	
Total	0.50	0.94	**1.80**
Suriname			
Contributions	0.09	0.05	0.07
Total	0.09	0.05	**0.07**
Trinidad and Tobago			
Contributions	2.56	2.45	1.50
Loan repayments	-0.85	-0.03	0.42
Total	1.71	2.43	**1.92**
Turks and Caicos Is.			
Contributions	0.10	0.13	0.05
Total	0.10	0.13	**0.05**
Uruguay			
Contributions	0.83	0.58	0.78
Total	0.83	0.58	**0.78**
Venezuela			
Contributions	0.05		0.05
Total	0.05		**0.05**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Virgin Is.			
Contributions	0.10	0.05	0.10
Total	0.10	0.05	**0.10**
Regional Programs			
Caribbean			
Contributions	28.91	15.98	12.88
Total	28.91	15.98	**12.88**
Central America			
Contributions	1.00	0.86	0.90
Total	1.00	0.86	**0.90**
Leeward and Windward Is.			
Contributions	7.89	11.27	10.05
Total	7.89	11.27	**10.05**
South America			
Contributions	6.08	5.71	10.36
Loan repayments	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Total	6.00	5.64	**10.28**
Total Americas			
Contributions	185.49	161.00	181.71
Loan repayments	-7.33	-4.18	-3.36
EDC Section 31[4]		4.06	2.85
Total	178.16	160.87	**181.19**
Asia			
Afghanistan			
Contributions	0.91	0.87	1.10
Total	0.91	0.87	**1.10**
Bangladesh			
Contributions	142.94	125.33	117.24
Total	142.94	125.33	**117.24**
Bhutan			
Contributions	0.22	0.20	0.20
Total	0.22	0.20	**0.20**
Brunei			
Contributions	x		
Total	x		
China			
Contributions	32.17	31.30	28.50
EDC Section 31[4]	6.75	3.90	35.35
Total	38.91	35.20	**63.85**
India			
Contributions	50.68	35.16	30.04
Loan repayments	-12.09	-12.59	-20.48
Total	38.59	22.57	**9.56**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Indonesia			
Contributions	55.10	54.35	46.03
Loan repayments	-3.76	-1.98	-4.21
Total	51.34	52.37	**41.81**
Israel			
Contributions	0.62	0.54	0.60
Total	0.62	0.54	**0.60**
Jordan			
Contributions	2.25	3.20	12.38
Total	2.25	3.20	**12.38**
Kampuchea			
Contributions			0.48
Total			**0.48**
Korea, Republic of			
Loan repayments	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04
Total	-0.02	-0.04	**-0.04**
Laos			
Contributions			0.09
Total			**0.09**
Lebanon			
Contributions	0.20	0.10	0.10
Total	0.20	0.10	**0.10**
Malaysia			
Contributions	5.03	3.38	5.82
Loan repayments	-0.80	-0.72	-0.72
Total	4.23	2.65	**5.09**
Maldives			
Contributions	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total	0.05	0.05	**0.05**
Myanmar (Burma)			
Contributions	0.04	0.70	0.70
Total	0.04	0.70	**0.70**
Nepal			
Contributions	6.74	8.36	7.58
Total	6.74	8.36	**7.58**
Pakistan			
Contributions	75.24	49.10	45.74
Loan repayments	-11.81	-12.65	-18.54
Total	63.42	36.45	**27.20**
Philippines			
Contributions	22.86	26.34	24.42
Total	22.86	26.34	**24.42**
Singapore			
Contributions	0.03	0.05	0.05
Total	0.03	0.05	**0.05**
Sri Lanka			
Contributions	25.08	14.31	12.65
Loan repayments	-2.81	-2.97	-3.93
Total	22.26	11.34	**8.72**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Thailand			
Contributions	19.36	19.01	23.03
EDC Section 31[4]	7.53	2.21	0.12
Loan repayments	-0.37	-0.45	-0.63
Total	26.52	20.76	**22.52**
Vietnam			
Contributions			0.03
Total			**0.03**
Yemen			
Contributions	0.26	0.14	0.14
Total	0.26	0.14	**0.14**
Regional Programs			
ASEAN			
Contributions	4.30	2.97	5.44
of which: Brunei	x	0.08	0.18
Indonesia	0.16	0.22	0.29
Malaysia	0.16	0.22	0.29
Philippines	0.16	0.22	0.29
Singapore	0.13	0.12	0.10
Thailand	0.19	0.25	0.29
Total	4.30	2.97	**5.44**
Asia Programs			
Contributions	19.12	16.25	17.39
Total	19.12	16.25	**17.39**
Total Asia			
Contributions	463.16	391.71	379.81
EDC Section 31[4]	14.27	6.11	35.47
Loan repayments	-31.67	-31.41	-48.55
Total	445.77	366.42	**366.72**
Europe			
Malta			
Loan repayments	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03
Total	-0.01	-0.01	**-0.03**
Turkey			
Contributions	0.10	0.09	0.10
Loan repayments	-4.39	-2.56	-2.49
Total	-4.29	-2.47	**-2.39**
Total Europe			
Contributions	0.10	0.09	0.10
Loan repayments	-4.40	-2.57	-2.52
Total	-4.30	-2.48	**-2.42**

Table D[1] (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Oceania			
Regional Programs			
Contributions	3.33	3.85	4.61
Total	3.33	3.85	**4.61**
Total Oceania			
Contributions	3.33	3.85	4.61
Total	3.33	3.85	**4.61**
Miscellaneous Government-to-Government, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs etc.			
Contributions	1.16	0.76	0.58
Advances to Universities	1.07	0.75	
Total	2.23	1.51	**0.58**
Total Government-to-Government			
Contributions[6]	1,259.92	1,708.42	1,090.35
EDC Section 31[4]	32.11	30.85	62.26
Loan repayments[6]	-115.03	-712.98	-60.08
Total	1,177.00	1,026.29	**1,092.53**

[1] See Introductory Note, p. S1; see also Note 6, p. S4 on Country Focus transfers.

[2] Including bilateral food aid.

[3] For administrative purposes within CIDA, Africa has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa.

[4] See Note 5, Table A.

[5] In the case of South Africa, Canada is deliberately providing assistance through indigenous or international NGOs for community-oriented or human resource activities.

[6] Debt Forgiveness has the same effect as giving a grant to a developing country in order to repay a loan. The effect on the transfer of ODA is nil.

[x] Less than $5,000.

Table E

Multilateral Assistance Disbursements

E-1:

Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
CIDA Funds			
General UN Funds			
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	73.50	66.00	66.50
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	16.50	15.68	16.75
Sub-total: General UN Funds	90.00	81.68	**83.25**
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)		13.69	13.15
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	1.85	1.70	1.70
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)	1.85	1.70	1.75
International Potato Centre (CIP)	1.48	1.33	1.33
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)	0.58	0.58	0.58
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	2.08	1.93	1.93
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	2.10	1.95	1.95
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	1.15	1.06	1.10
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Burma Project	1.80	1.70	1.88
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	0.68	0.68	0.90
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	1.08	0.95	1.00
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF)	0.75	0.90	1.55
International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)	1.15	1.05	1.10
International Assistance for Strengthening National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)	0.64	0.55	0.60
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	0.60	0.60	0.63
Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources	17.74	30.34	**31.13**
Population and Health			
Population			
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	13.10	11.75	13.15
Health			
UNDP/World Health Organization/World Bank			
Tropical Diseases Research Program	1.90	1.70	1.85
Onchocerciasis Control Program	1.70	1.65	1.75
Sub-total: Population and Health	16.70	15.10	**16.75**

Table E (cont'd)

E-1:

Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	19.41	19.49	19.06
Francophone			
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT) Special Program for Development	1.65	1.65	1.69
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities (AUPELF)			
- International Fund for University Cooperation (FICU)	0.61	0.50	0.56
- Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	0.02	0.02	0.04
Permanent Technical Secretariat Technical Assistance Volunteers	0.11		
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-Speaking Countries (Confejes)			
- Physical Education Bursaries Program	0.45	0.47	0.50
- Projects	0.23	0.34	0.34
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)	0.18	0.18	0.11
Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	22.66	22.65	**22.31**
Other Programs			
Africa 2000 Network (UNDP)	1.00	4.60	5.00
Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research			
- Scholarship & WID Seminar	0.21	0.09	0.18
International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain (INIBAP)		0.20	0.25
International Irrigation Management Institute	0.13	0.20	0.25
International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP)	0.12	0.12	0.12
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1.32	1.20	1.25
International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management			0.03
International Trade Centre	1.38	1.25	1.30
International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) - Acid Soils Network	0.68	0.64	0.30
Junior Professional Officers			
UNDP	1.86	1.50	1.50
UNICEF	0.65	0.50	0.50
UNHCR	0.28		
UNCDF (Capital Development Fund)			0.25
UNCTAD (Common Fund for Commodities)			0.66
UNCTAD (Project Women)		0.05	
UNESCO (Culture and Development)			0.22
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETPSA)	0.35	0.30	0.35
UN Fund for Namibia (UNFN)	0.20	0.15	0.08
UN Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	1.15	1.10	1.35
UNIFEM/Women and Food Technology	0.84		
UNFPAD/Demographic Activities	0.65		

Table E (cont'd)

E-1:

Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
UNITAR/UNDP Energy Conference	0.03		
WHO Diarrheal Disease Research Program	0.30	0.30	
WHO Program on AIDS	4.50	4.40	4.70
Miscellaneous Contributions	0.29	0.27	0.88
Sub-total: Other Programs	15.90	16.86	**19.16**
International Humanitarian Assistance[1]			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	7.50	7.50	8.41
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) Food Aid	9.50	9.50	10.00
UN Disaster Relief Coordinator's Office (UNDRO)	0.25	0.25	0.53
Sub-total: International Humanitarian Assistance	17.25	17.25	**18.94**
World Food Program			
Cash	30.45	26.05	28.06
Food Aid	157.95	147.52	154.04
Sub-total: World Food Program	188.39	173.57	**182.10**
Total CIDA Funds	368.65	357.45	**373.63**
External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds[2]			
Organizations Partly Active in Development[3]			
World Health Organization (WHO) (75.4%)	7.66	8.28	8.26
International Labour Organization (ILO) (8.6%)	0.62	0.59	0.68
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (29.9%)	3.12	3.64	3.54
United Nations Organization (UN) (11.5%)	3.16	3.27	3.78
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (5.6%)	0.48	0.56	0.56
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (12.0%)	0.06	0.06	0.06
Universal Postal Union[4] (UPU) (9.3%)	0.09	0.09	0.11
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	15.18	16.48	**17.00**
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)	6.49	8.04	7.09
Follow-up to Francophone Summits		4.50	0.80
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment (UNVFE)	1.10	1.10	1.10
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)	4.69	4.51	4.74
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)	0.01	0.01	0.01
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	3.09	2.55	3.12
United Nations Trust for South Africa (UNTSA)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Commonwealth Foundation	0.95	0.76	0.92
Commonwealth Scientific Council	0.21	0.20	0.22
Commonwealth Youth Program	0.98	0.86	0.86

E-1:

Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (CAMES)	0.02	0.02	0.02
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	1.73	1.75	1.77
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	0.01		
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control[5]	0.70	0.90	1.00
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	20.01	25.24	**21.68**
Total External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds	35.19	41.72	**30.68**
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dept. of External Affairs and Others' funds)	403.84	399.17	**412.30**

E-2:

Assistance Disbursements to International Financial Institutions[6] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Department of Finance Funds			
Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) - IMF	16.01	42.78	25.80
International Development Association (IDA)			
contributions to special funds (advances)	232.40	200.56	276.09
International Financial Corporation (IFC)			
capital subscriptions (investments)	5.92	5.74	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)			
capital subscriptions (investments)	17.73	17.42	18.23
Total Department of Finance Funds	272.06	266.50	**320.12**
CIDA Funds			
African Development Bank (AfDB)			
grants	1.37	0.87	
capital subscriptions (investments)	6.06	6.08	5.85
contributions to special funds (advances)	123.33	123.33	123.33
minus repayments	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13
Sub-total	130.64	130.15	**129.06**
Andean Development Corporation			
minus repayments	-0.13	-0.12	-0.12
Sub-total	-0.13	-0.12	**-0.12**
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)			
grants	0.06	s	s
contributions to special funds (advances)	118.33	102.13	84.73
Sub-total	118.39	102.13	**84.73**
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)			
grants	0.34	0.09	0.48
capital subscriptions (investments)			0.48
contributions to special funds (advances)		4.98	4.98
Sub-total	0.34	5.07	**5.95**
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)			
minus repayments	-0.08		-0.09
Sub-total	-0.08		**-0.09**
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)			
grants		2.57	
contributions to special funds (advances)		2.60	11.78
repayments by Latin American countries[7]	2.74	2.70	2.77
Sub-total	2.74	7.87	**14.54**
Miscellaneous grants	0.98	1.70	**5.74**
Total CIDA Funds (including repayments by Latin American countries)	252.88	246.80	**239.80**
Total International Financial Institutions			
(combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	2.75	5.23	6.23
minus loan repayments	-0.33	-0.25	-0.34
capital subscriptions (investments)	29.71	29.24	24.56
contributions to special funds (advances)	492.82	479.08	529.48
Total Assistance to International Financial Institutions	524.95	513.30	**559.92**

Table E (cont'd)

E-3:

Multilateral Assistance (Summary by Source) (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
CIDA	618.79	601.55	610.66
Department of External Affairs and Others	35.19	41.72	38.68
Department of Finance	272.06	266.50	320.12
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank[7]	2.74	2.70	2.77
Total Multilateral Assistance (E-1 plus E-2)	928.78	912.47	**972.22**

[1] See also Table H, Humanitarian Assistance.

[2] These contributions to multilateral organizations are in addition to contributions made through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch.

[3] See Note 2, p. S4.

[4] Canada Post.

[5] Health and Welfare.

[6] Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31, each year.

[7] See Note 4, p. S4

[x] Less than $5,000.

Table F

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions (NGIs) (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs and NGIs			
A. Food Aid (NGO)	23.95	23.49	23.40
B. NGIs	115.45	111.42	109.65
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	7.73	5.45	4.59
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	0.78	0.83	1.26
Brandon University	0.28	0.19	0.37
Canada World Youth	9.40	10.16	10.02
Canadian Bureau for International Education	0.59	0.55	0.30
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation	0.48	0.46	0.41
Canadian Crossroads International	2.04	2.71	1.78
Canadian Executive Service Organization	3.85	3.59	4.41
Canadian Federation of Deans of Management and Administration	1.33	1.44	0.30
Canadian Labour Congress	1.67	1.46	0.98
Canadian Nurses Association	0.30	0.38	0.55
Canadian Public Health Association	10.56	2.65	2.60
Canadian Teachers' Federation	1.80	1.77	1.84
Capilano College	0.21	0.20	0.51
Carleton University	0.37	0.28	0.29
CEGEP de Rivière-du-Loup	0.49	0.41	0.42
Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale	8.58	9.70	7.21
Centre de formation en coopération interculturelle	0.17		
Centre de l'enseignement du Québec			0.42
Coady International Institute	1.33	0.97	0.60
Collège de Maisonneuve	0.28	0.38	0.16
Cooperative Union of Canada (formerly Cooperative Development Foundation)	4.70	5.08	3.30
CUSO	19.58	18.07	16.60
Dalhousie University	0.80	1.09	0.99
École polytechnique de Montréal	0.13	0.25	0.33
Institut national de recherche scientifique			1.20
Laval University	1.53	1.38	1.03
Lester B. Pearson College	0.56	1.07	1.10
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation	0.42	0.41	0.47
Manitoba Institute of Management	0.50	0.58	0.69
Manitoba University	0.55	0.68	0.62
McDonald College Quebec	0.68	0.54	0.57
McGill University	0.93	1.98	1.62
McMaster University	0.25	0.40	0.59
Memorial University of Newfoundland	0.55	0.57	0.58
North-South Institute	0.75	0.75	0.75
Ontario Teachers' Federation	0.08	0.31	0.39
Organisation canadienne pour la solidarité et le développement	5.54	6.30	5.47
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	0.92	1.01	1.16
Quebec University in Montreal	0.35	0.44	0.48
Queen's University	0.51	0.68	0.48
Service universitaire canadien outremer	0.27	0.32	0.53

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions (NGIs) (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

		1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
B.	**NGIs (cont'd)**			
	Société de coopération et de développement international	2.15	2.58	2.33
	Société de développement international Desjardins Inc. (formerly Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins)	5.65	6.14	5.79
	Technical University of Nova Scotia	0.40	0.88	1.02
	Trent University	0.47	0.48	0.48
	Université de Sherbrooke	0.39	0.84	1.34
	University of Alberta	0.47	0.65	0.91
	University of British Columbia	0.60	0.61	1.23
	University of Calgary	0.99	0.86	2.10
	University of Guelph	0.91	0.87	1.06
	University of Moncton	0.32	0.32	0.20
	University of Montreal	0.67	0.91	1.20
	University of Ottawa	0.22	0.67	0.90
	University of Regina	0.08	0.29	0.41
	University of Saskatchewan	0.30	0.76	0.63
	University of Toronto	0.29	0.58	0.81
	University of Western Ontario	0.26	0.37	0.18
	World University Service of Canada	5.87	5.55	7.59
	York University	0.30	0.48	0.42
C.	**NGOs**	128.25	132.86	**141.69**
	of which:			
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Canada (formerly Seventh Day Adventist Church)	1.19	1.09	1.13
	Africa Inland Mission	0.42	0.39	0.46
	African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association	0.61	0.30	0.15
	Aga Khan Foundation of Canda	2.35	2.19	2.62
	Agricultural Institute of Canada	0.15	0.22	0.34
	Anglican Church of Canada	1.55	1.68	1.61
	Assistance médicale internationale	0.77	0.81	0.45
	Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale	0.81	0.63	1.31
	Camrose International Institute (formerly Camrose One World Centre)	0.38	0.75	1.42
	Canadian Baptist Federation	0.38	0.01	0.10
	Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	9.00	8.77	8.87
	Canadian Consortium of Management Schools			0.44
	Canadian Council for International Cooperation	6.55	5.06	6.52
	Canadian Council of Churches	0.30	0.57	0.23
	Canadian Environmental Network			0.71
	Canadian Food for Children	0.32		
	Canadian Home Economics Association	0.70	0.15	0.45
	Canadian Jesuit Mission	0.16	0.33	0.49
	Canadian Lutheran World Relief	2.62	2.32	2.60
	Canadian Organization for Development through Education	4.80	4.61	6.05
	Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	1.00	1.27	0.85
	Canadian Red Cross Society	0.68	0.76	0.71
	Canadian Rotary Committee on International Development (formerly Rotary Club of Guelph)	0.98	0.66	0.71
	Canadian Save the Children Fund	2.30	2.26	2.70
	Canadian UNICEF Committee	5.18	4.89	4.90
	Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	2.90		

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions (NGIs) (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
C. NGOs (cont'd)			
CARE Canada	3.75	4.48	5.13
Carrefour de solidarité internationale	0.34	0.33	0.45
Centre missionnaire Oblat	0.56	0.57	0.62
Change for Children	0.21	0.30	0.09
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	1.10	1.46	1.00
Club 2/3 Inc.	1.75	2.06	1.38
Collaboration santé internationale	0.66	0.75	0.58
Compassion of Canada	0.19	0.34	0.17
Croix d'or, La	0.35	0.01	
Development Education Co-ordinating Council of Alberta	0.67	0.65	0.75
Developing Countries Farm Radio Network	0.20	0.20	0.54
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute	0.71	0.80	0.59
Economic Development International Association Inc.	0.24	0.25	
Emmanuel Relief and Rehabilitation	0.31	0.29	0.11
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	0.54	0.55	0.91
Fondation Crudem Canado-Haiti	0.23	0.27	0.35
Fondation internationale Roncalli	0.50	0.26	0.33
Fondation Jules et Paul-Émile Léger		4.10	4.65
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	5.49	4.87	5.30
Gestion Nord-Sud incorporée	0.30	0.30	0.58
Groupe d'appui et de développement institutionnel			0.30
Hope International Development Agency (formerly Food for the Hungry/Canada)	0.63	0.58	0.61
Horizons of Friendship	0.95	0.86	1.24
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes	0.30	0.07	0.01
Institut Cardinal Léger contre la lèpre	1.00		
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	2.31	2.22	2.75
Inter Pares	1.39	1.17	1.59
International Child Care/Canada	0.20	0.30	0.43
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa	1.55	1.58	1.85
International Institute for Sustainable Development			1.00
Jeunesse du monde	0.30	0.38	0.35
MATCH International Centre	0.38	0.51	0.45
Mennonite Brethren Missions/Services	0.48	0.63	0.31
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	3.45	3.27	3.39
Mennonite Economic Development Association	0.81	0.84	0.87
Operation Eyesight Universal	1.60	1.93	1.13
OXFAM-Canada	1.97	1.82	2.68
OXFAM-Québec	1.23	1.40	1.17
Plenty Canada	0.56	0.68	0.69
Presbyterian Church in Canada	0.35	0.34	0.49
Prodeva F.I.C. Inc.	0.82	0.83	0.56
Pueblito Canada Incorporated	0.37	0.43	0.45
Salvation Army	0.76	0.45	0.56
Saskatchewan Agriculture	0.42	0.69	0.58
Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation	0.51	0.48	0.53
Save A Family Plan	0.40	0.50	0.32
Save the Children Fund of British Columbia	0.45	0.46	0.53
Secours aux lépreux	0.49	0.46	0.51
SIM Canada	0.23	0.42	0.43

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions (NGIs) (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
C. NGOs (cont'd)			
SOPAR-Limbour	0.44	0.43	0.50
South Asia Partnership	3.49	3.36	3.83
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	1.55	1.61	1.11
United Church of Canada	1.24	1.24	1.54
World Relief Committee of Canada	0.44	0.47	0.75
World Vision of Canada	1.30	1.34	1.35
Wycliffe Bible Translators of Canada, Inc.	0.55	0.52	0.47
YMCA	1.31	1.25	1.96
YWCA	0.27	0.31	0.12
Sub-total: CIDA funds	267.65	267.77	**274.74**
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs and NGIs	12.92	35.51	**33.19**
Sub-total: Assistance to Canadian NGOs and NGIs	280.57	303.28	**307.93**
Assistance to International NGOs (International Private Organizations)			
A. Food Aid (International Committee of the Red Cross)[3]			
B. International NGOs	23.98	24.75	**26.17**
of which:			
Consejo de Educacion de Adultos de America Latina	0.46	0.46	0.46
Disabled Peoples' International	0.52	0.44	0.48
Environment Liaison Centre	0.26	0.51	0.27
Foundation for International Training	0.42	0.32	3.29
Global Committee of Parliamentarians	0.36	0.29	0.28
Institute for African Economic and Social Development	0.50	0.50	0.45
Inter-American University Association	0.37	0.30	0.25
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Research	0.02	0.04	1.01
International Committee for the Red Cross[3]	1.20	2.40	1.32
International Communication Management	0.29	0.32	0.32
International Council for Adult Education	0.92	0.84	0.74
International Federation for Families	0.33	0.30	0.22
International Ocean Institute	0.22	0.27	0.43
International Planned Parenthood Federation	8.32	8.24	9.85
Pan-African Institute for Development	0.38	0.35	0.55
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	0.30	0.47	0.38
Third World Academy of Sciences	0.43	0.44	0.40
World Council of Indigenous Peoples	0.32	0.26	0.35
Sub-total: Assistance to International NGOs	23.98	24.75	**26.17**
Total Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations and Institutions	304.55	328.03	**334.10**

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[1] Only those NGOs and NGIs receiving more than $300,000, in any given year are listed. The figures primarily represent contributions through the NGO, ICDS, INGO, Public Participation and Management for Change programs. (See notes below on other CIDA funding sources.)

[2] Includes the contributions to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (formerly the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank) and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table K).

[3] These contributions were made through the International Humanitarian Assistance Program and the Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre.

Table G

Assistance Disbursements by Crown Corporations[1] (Non-CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)[2]	101.89	110.55	101.35
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	59.81	47.90	38.44
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)	5.16	6.52	8.51
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD)[2]	1.00	2.00	3.00
Total	167.86	166.97	151.30

[1] Excluding administration costs (See Table J).

[2] Please refer to IDRC Annual Report for further detail.

Table H

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Afghanistan	Start up Costs	1,000		
	Conflict	1,500	509	
	Returnees	1,000	1,500	
	Refugees			1,500
	Emergency Relief			1,700
	Earthquake/Flood			150
	General Assistance			500
Algeria	Earthquake		75	
Angola	Conflict		500	918
	Disaster Preparedness	25	100	
	Drought		150	1,300
	Emergency Assistance		750	217
	Displaced Persons	2,000		
	Epidemic	5		
	Trucking			314
	Assessment Mission - UNDP			100
	Programme Comm. Network			460
	General Assistance			250
Bangladesh	Floods	2,372		
	Disaster Preparedness	150		
Benin	Floods	20		
Brazil	Floods	31	50	
Burundi	Returnees	125		
	Torrential Rains	25		
Central African Rep.	Refugees			50
Chad	Floods	160		
China	Floods		50	
	Earthquake	100		
Colombia	Disaster Preparedness	240	200	75
Costa Rica	Hurricane	25		
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberian Refugees		250	980
	Refugees		60	
Djibouti	Floods		35	
Dominican Republic	Hurricane	50		
Ecuador	Earthquake			
El Salvador	Conflict		285	
	Vaccinations		63	
	Returnees/Repatriation			295
	Emergency Assistance		315	
	General Assistance			200

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ethiopia	Drought Relief	1,250	250	
	Refugees	1,000	500	
	Water Trucks for Refugees		1,000	1,000
	Returnees from Somalia	2,000		
	Famine		420	
	Emergency Relief		932	
	Displaced Persons	450		
	Meningitis Epidemic	201		
	Transport	1,000		1,000
	Airlift	605		1,550
	Food Distribution	316		
	Cross Border Relief		1,000	
	Monitoring Cross Border		250	
	Emergency Preparedness			100
	Returnees in Ogaden			1,000
	Rehabilitation			1,000
	Conflict			700
	Port Rehabilitation			1,500
	General Assistance			4,700
Guatemala	Displaced Persons	355		
	Measles Epidemic		35	
Guinea	Refugees		250	100
	Liberian Refugees			1,500
Haiti	Disaster Preparedness			60
	Hurricane	50		
	Transport	70		
	Emergency Medical Supplies			30
Honduras	Refugees			30
	Hurricane	30		
	Floods			90
Indonesia	Conflict	30		
	East Timor Protection			175
Iran/Iraq	Conflict	800		
Iran	Earthquake			1,100
Israel	Appeal			335
	Gulf Crisis			500
	Physio-Therapy Services			201
	Medical Assistance			686
	Palestinian Refugees			300
	Gulf Crisis - Medical Supplies			230
	Conflict			150
Jamaica	Hurricane	2,131		

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Jordan	Conflict			1,050
	Displaced Persons			3,950
	Gulf Crisis - Medical Services			75
	Regional Plan of Action			500
Kampuchea	Delegates		75	
	Medical Assistance			76
Lebanon	Conflict	2,484	1,345	
	Medical Relief			300
	General Assistance			950
Liberia	Refugees			800
	Regional Appeal			400
	UNHCR Consultant			30
	Displaced Persons			100
	Conflict in Monrovia			250
	Mobile Warehouse			100
	Emergency Appeal/Relief Monrovia			200
	General Assistance			1,350
	General Assistance - Regional			250
Malawi	Refugees	1,420	1,800	1,420
	Displaced Persons		195	
	Mealy Bug	65		
	Floods		150	
	Mozambican Refugees			1,900
	General Assistance			200
Malaysia	Floods	25		
	Indochinese Refugees			200
Mali	Floods		60	7
Mauritania	Drought	50		
	Displaced Persons		85	
Mexico	Hurricane	240		
	Refugees			65
Mozambique	Relief and Rehabilitation		200	295
	Conflict		100	
	Emergency Assistance	500	2,000	215
	Returnees	500		300
	Logistic Support	250	663	
	Displaced Persons	2,400	1,695	1,445
	CARE LSU			350
	Port/Rail Study			175
	AGPACK Programme			300
	C&L Consultancy			12
	General Assistance			1,568
Namibia	Returnees	1,067	1,350	
Nepal	Earthquake	200		

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Nicaragua	Hurricane	1,083		
	Repatriates			220
	Transport			250
Niger	Drought	10		20
Nigeria	Floods	10		
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	5,125	1,250	4,500
	Conflict	500	500	
	Delegates		150	
	Floods	125		
	Afghan Conflict Victims			500
	General Assistance			550
Panama	Emergency Assistance	50		
Peru	Earthquake			50
	Drought			250
	Cholera Epidemic			250
	General Assistance			200
Philippines	Typhoon	150		154
	Conflict	500		
	Earthquake			349
	Displaced Persons			290
Rwanda	Rains	35		
	Refugees	650		
Senegal	Floods	10		
	Displaced Persons		50	
	Refugees		50	
Sierra Leone	Liberian Refugees			545
	Refugees			50
Somalia	Displaced Persons		150	
	Interim Emergency Program		250	
	General Assistance		300	1,000
	Drought			400
South Africa[2]	Mozambique Refugees	45		130
	Conflict			200
	General Assistance			230
Sri Lanka	Conflict		150	
	Floods	15	15	
	Disaster Preparedness	69		
	Returnees	700		151
	Displaced Persons			325
	Rehabilitation Reconstruction			600
	General Assistance			800

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Sudan	Refugees		1,500	750
	Drought	100		
	Operation Lifeline		500	1,900
	Airlift	750	400	
	Conflict	2,050	1,500	
	Floods	1,290		
	Epidemic	80		
	Logistic Support	303	200	1,500
	Displaced Persons	1,841	500	
	Emergency Relief			1,000
	Ethiopian Refugees			50
	General Assistance			2,850
Syria	Water Supply	154		
Tanzania	Mozambique Refugees	28	60	
	Drought	200		
	Floods			30
	Maize Distribution			80
Thailand	Anti-Piracy Program	75	75	125
	Conflict	700	300	
	Floods	25		
	Refugees	1,800	1,500	
	Indochinese Refugees			1,200
	Myanmar Refugees			100
	Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund			1,000
	General Assistance			2,000
Tunisia	Floods		65	
Turkey	Kurdish Refugees		400	
	Displaced Persons			50
	Refugees			100
Uganda	Displaced Persons	517		
	Refugees		100	
	Meningitis Vaccinations		40	
	Repatriates/Returnees	550		
Zambia	Refugees	35	150	
Zimbabwe	Displaced Persons		165	
	Mozambique Refugees	321		
	Refugees			200
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		**48,213**	**29,567**	**70,827**

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance[1] (CIDA funds)

($ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Not Allocable by Country				
Africa	Conflict/Drought	1,300	2,700	
	Refugee Program	335	732	
	Women Refugees		300	410
	All Africa Program			400
	Disaster Preparedness			25
	General Assistance			1,500
Sahel	Disaster Preparedness		30	
	Floods	50		
Caribbean & Latin America	Emergency Preparedness	1,585	1,500	875
Caribbean	Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Project	273	240	
	Hurricane Hugo		352	14
Central America	Refugees	2,600	2,600	1,500
	Conflict	200	300	
	Displaced Persons	200	400	
	CIREFCA Follow-up			75
	General Assistance			1,400
Middle East	Palestinian Refugees	815	600	
	Hospitals and Medical Supplies	100	137	
	Conflict	100		
	Gulf Crisis			4,560
	Displaced Persons			5,500
	WID Advisor			1
Asia Regional	Refugees	75		
Indochina	Refugees		1,500	2,000
Multinational	Disaster Preparedness		206	
	Emergency Relief		54	
	Seconded Specialists Training	452	1,265	
	Monitoring Evaluation Consultants	135	77	
	Women Programme Coordinator			225
	Programme JPO			1,000
	WID Issues			10
	Emergency Aid Programme			81
	Asylum Seekers			50
	Relief and Social Services			150
	Others			235
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		8,219	12,993	**20,010**
Total Humanitarian Assistance		56,432	42,559	**90,838**

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[1] See also International Humanitarian Assistance, through multilateral organizations, in Table E-1, and International Committee of the Red Cross, Table F.

[2] In the case of South Africa, Canada is deliberately providing assistance through indigenous or international NGOs for community oriented or human resource activities.

Table I

Assistance Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Scholarship Programs			
Commonwealth Scholarships	9.01	9.95	9.46
CIDA Scholarships	7.27	9.88	11.44
Total Scholarship Programs	16.28	19.82	**20.90**
Miscellaneous Programs			
Advances to Universities	1.07	0.75	
Asia-Pacific Foundation	0.50		
Imputed Student Costs[1]	60.50	84.28	92.94
Industrial Cooperation	60.55	58.92	62.31
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development	1.00	2.00	3.00
Public Outreach Program			7.09
Total Miscellaneous Programs	123.62	145.95	**165.34**

[1] See Table A.

Table J

Administrative Costs (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
CIDA's Administrative Costs (including Decentralization Costs)			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	59.57	65.19	69.36
Transportation and Communications	10.09	10.19	9.51
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	18.90	24.99	19.28
Rentals	2.13	2.23	2.36
Information	2.48	1.90	1.06
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	0.90	1.02	0.86
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	1.73	1.79	1.61
All Other Expenditures	4.92	3.84	0.84
Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs	100.72	111.15	**104.88**
IDRC's Administrative Costs	9.89	11.12	**11.52**
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	1.33	1.40	**1.40**
International Centre for Ocean Development	2.82	3.15	**4.23**
External Affairs:			
Field Staff (Estimated)	37.50	37.30	**37.64**
Decentralization	21.80	46.40	**37.53**
Total, External Affairs' Administrative Costs	59.30	83.70	**75.17**
Total Administrative Costs	174.06	210.53	**197.19**

[1] See Note 5, p. S4.

Table K

Food Aid Recipients (CIDA funds)

($ million)

Country-to-Country Food Aid	1988-89 Government-to-Government	1988-89 NGO	1989-90 Government-to-Government	1989-90 NGO	**1990-91** Government-to-Government	**1990-91** NGO
Anglophone Africa						
Angola	5.95	0.01	6.94	0.10	5.87	0.33
Botswana	0.03	0.07				
Egypt		0.05		0.07	4.73	0.05
Ethiopia	23.32	0.71	18.70	0.29	16.84	0.52
Ghana	7.08	0.02	6.86	0.04	7.18	0.04
Kenya		0.07		0.04		
Lesotho		0.01				0.02
Liberia		0.09		0.04		
Malawi	3.00	0.03		0.04		
Mozambique	20.58	0.13	21.40	0.65	17.66	0.17
Nigeria				x		0.03
Sierra Leone				0.04		0.06
Sudan	8.97	0.63	5.84	0.38	10.33	0.34
Swaziland		0.07				
Tanzania		0.28		0.08		0.15
Uganda		0.10		0.15		0.07
Zambia	4.16	0.43	5.95	0.13	2.77	0.07
Zimbabwe		0.03		0.04		0.15
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	73.08	2.73	65.69	2.08	**65.38**	**2.00**
Francophone Africa						
Algeria					3.00	
Burkina Faso					0.62	0.15
Burundi				0.10		0.01
Cameroon		x				0.01
Chad		x				
Congo		0.03		0.04		0.02
Côte d'Ivoire						0.01
Gabon						x
Guinea	1.99	x		x		0.06
Madagascar		0.12		0.03		0.12
Mali	1.82	0.15	3.67	0.63	3.01	0.61
Mauritania	0.02	x	0.06			
Morocco	5.00	x	3.00		3.04	
Niger	2.92	x				
Rwanda	1.00	0.16	4.02	x	5.13	0.13
Senegal	2.31	0.01	4.23	0.04	2.97	x
Togo				0.01		
Tunisia	7.98	x	4.15		2.49	
Zaire	6.00	0.08	5.00	0.04	2.98	0.09
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	29.04	0.56	24.13	0.89	**23.24**	**1.24**
Americas						
Antigua		0.03		0.02		
Argentina		0.03		0.11		0.03
Barbados						0.02
Belize						0.02

Table K (cont'd)

Food Aid Recipients (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89		1989-90		**1990-91**	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**
Americas (cont'd)						
Bolivia	2.96	0.02	3.00			0.01
Brazil		0.11		0.03		0.07
Chile		0.08		0.04		0.08
Colombia						
Costa Rica						0.02
Dominican Republic		0.37		0.47		0.60
Ecuador		0.03			2.98	0.01
El Salvador		0.01		0.02		0.13
Guatemala		0.21		0.21		0.15
Guyana	0.03	0.02		0.07		0.08
Haiti		0.66	0.01	0.85	1.04	0.98
Honduras		0.29		0.43		0.12
Jamaica	17.72	0.18	14.02	0.07	14.70	0.12
Leeward & Windward Islands						0.01
Mexico		0.09				
Nicaragua		0.47		0.26	2.95	0.11
Panama		0.03		0.03		0.02
Paraguay		0.04		0.01		0.07
Peru	4.98	0.23	3.94	0.21	5.92	0.43
St. Lucia		0.03		0.04		0.02
Uruguay		0.03				0.03
Venezuela				0.01		0.01
Sub-total: Americas	25.69	2.93	20.97	2.86	**27.59**	**3.16**
Asia						
Bangladesh	54.15	0.87	47.22	0.05	46.08	0.10
India	10.99	0.10	0.03	0.11		0.11
Indonesia		0.03				
Israel						0.34
Jordan			1.87			0.21
Laos				0.05		
Lebanon		0.09		0.26		0.06
Myanmar (Burma)		0.10				
Pakistan	19.50	x	13.91	0.02	13.91	
Philippines		0.09		0.13		0.07
Sri Lanka	2.00	x		0.06		0.02
Sub-total: Asia	86.64	1.28	63.03	0.67	**59.99**	**0.91**
Oceania						
Fiji		0.03				0.02
Papua New Guinea		0.03		0.04		0.02
Western Samoa						0.02
Sub-total: Oceania		0.05		0.04		**0.07**

Table K (cont'd)

Food Aid Recipients (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89		1989-90		**1990-91**	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**	**Government-to-Government**	**NGO**
Other Food Aid Programs						
Non-Governmental Organizations (not allocable by country)				0.96		0.02
Canadian Foodgrains Bank[1]		16.00		16.00		16.00
Other (Special Administration)	4.71	0.40	0.76		0.58	
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs	4.71	16.40	0.76	16.96	**0.58**	**16.02**
Total: Country-to-Country Food Aid	219.16	23.95	174.58	23.49	**176.78**	**23.40**
Multilateral Food Aid Shipments						
World Food Program (including International Emergency Food Reserve)						
Anglophone Africa						
Angola	0.65		1.96		0.99	
Botswana	1.39		0.46			
Djibouti					0.05	
Egypt	1.69		1.83		3.76	
Ethiopia	10.15		22.10		12.63	
Ghana	2.35				0.43	
Lesotho	0.06		0.71			
Liberia			0.10		4.06	
Malawi	3.00		1.97		4.36	
Mauritius	0.31		0.23		0.30	
Mozambique	3.89				2.30	
Namibia			0.89			
Seychelles			0.02		0.01	
Somalia	3.10		2.59		0.97	
Sudan	4.85		8.14		7.81	
Swaziland	0.37					
Tanzania	5.11					
Uganda			0.73		0.36	
Zambia	0.03					
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	36.95		41.73		**38.03**	
Francophone Africa						
Algeria	3.05		1.54		1.17	
Benin	0.61				0.58	
Burkina Faso			0.19			
Burundi			0.40		0.03	
Cameroon					0.32	
Cape Verde			0.70			
Central African Republic	0.15					
Chad	0.65		1.14			
Congo					0.01	
Equatorial Guinea					0.20	
Gambia			0.15			

Table K (cont'd)

Food Aid Recipients (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Francophone Africa			
Guinea	0.08	0.09	
Guinea-Bissau	0.06		0.03
Mauritania		1.50	
Morocco	5.65	10.55	3.08
Sao Tome and Principe	0.25	0.23	0.15
Senegal		1.11	
Togo	0.16	0.12	0.11
Tunisia	1.97	0.46	1.90
Zaire			0.08
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	12.63	18.18	**7.66**
Americas			
Antigua			
Bolivia	2.42	2.44	0.63
Brazil	1.96	4.88	4.64
Colombia	3.43	2.50	0.38
Costa Rica	0.40	0.12	1.33
Cuba	0.07	4.90	
Dominica		2.32	
Dominican Republic	0.16	0.16	
Ecuador	1.18	1.20	2.27
El Salvador		3.50	2.43
Grenada	0.53	1.13	
Guatemala	1.67	5.19	11.24
Guyana		0.03	0.09
Haiti	0.52	0.43	0.50
Honduras	6.50	0.20	1.87
Jamaica	3.38	0.06	1.80
Mexico	0.90		0.27
Nicaragua	4.48	3.82	1.76
Panama	0.27	0.09	0.40
Paraguay	0.58	0.54	
Peru	0.32	1.47	2.24
St. Kitts	0.58		
St. Lucia	2.29		
St. Vincent	1.89		
Sub-total: Americas	33.53	34.98	**31.85**
Asia			
Afghanistan			3.00
Bangladesh	10.40	16.35	26.38
Bhutan	0.05		0.18
China	42.02	5.66	8.57
India	2.89	2.65	5.14
Indonesia		1.98	2.35
Iran		3.13	6.28

Table K (cont'd)

Food Aid Recipients (CIDA funds)

($ million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Asia			
Israel			2.00
Jordan	3.18	1.63	0.67
Lebanon	1.77	1.05	
Nepal	0.73		
Pakistan	2.12	4.50	0.85
Philippines		1.83	
Sri Lanka	3.18	0.04	1.27
Syria		3.69	6.44
Thailand	2.02	1.89	1.93
Vietnam			5.41
Yemen	5.98	4.16	5.53
Sub-total: Asia	74.34	48.56	**76.00**
Other assistance	29.24	26.05	**28.06**
Sub-total: World Food Program	186.69	169.50	**181.60**
Other (Special Administration)	1.70	4.07	**0.50**
Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid Shipments	188.39	173.57	**182.10**
Total Food Aid	431.50	371.64	**382.28**
Summary			
Government-to-Government	219.16	174.58	176.78
NGO	23.95	23.49	23.40
INGO			
Sub-total: Country-to-Country	243.11	198.07	**200.18**
Multilateral	188.39	173.57	**182.10**
Total Food Aid	431.50	371.64	**382.28**

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[1] Formerly called the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank.
See Table M for estimates on total multilateral assistance by country.

x Less than $5,000.

Table L

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Anglophone Africa						
Botswana	8.29	12.44	4.24	11.88	8.37	3.50
Djibouti	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.28	0.17	0.19
Ethiopia	29.71	23.00	21.09	41.81	32.33	37.43
Lesotho	3.14	2.42	2.10	4.99	4.52	3.44
Liberia[2]						3.53
Malawi	12.83	4.74	7.85	16.18	8.24	11.36
Mozambique	29.36	31.81	30.60	34.05	32.10	30.51
Sierra Leone	0.13	0.06	0.06	1.64	1.52	1.54
Somalia	0.25	0.08	0.04	1.10	0.78	1.61
Sudan	13.03	8.45	12.91	22.47	16.35	22.46
Tanzania	41.52	32.28	34.66	45.82	34.16	36.56
Uganda	8.34	5.66	7.56	11.44	8.10	10.89
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	146.85	121.07	**121.29**	191.67	146.65	163.02
Francophone Africa						
Benin	1.40	0.45	0.77	2.91	2.14	2.72
Burkina Faso	14.67	10.74	13.51	19.85	15.68	17.79
Burundi	0.36	0.35	0.89	1.97	1.68	1.87
Cape Verde	0.41	0.19	0.53	0.56	0.51	0.68
Central African Republic	0.36	0.22	0.37	1.22	0.89	0.69
Chad	0.39	0.22	0.41	1.24	0.74	0.94
Comoros	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.80	0.89	0.44
Equatorial Guinea	0.16	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.27
Gambia	0.32	0.16	0.23	1.08	1.42	5.83
Guinea	9.35	3.71	4.77	10.31	5.08	7.60
Guinea-Bissau	0.37	0.18	0.46	1.05	0.79	1.02
Mali	21.63	22.23	21.34	25.88	26.27	25.66
Mauritania	0.48	0.53	0.23	0.72	0.70	0.44
Niger	21.50	16.13	13.36	22.81	17.02	14.56
Rwanda	12.34	15.09	22.25	14.94	17.07	23.89
Sao Tome and Principe	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.12
Togo	1.67	0.49	0.80	2.69	2.25	1.90
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	85.56	70.88	**80.36**	108.40	93.35	**106.41**
Regional Programs						
Sahel[3]	13.00	13.17	16.13	13.12	13.25	16.12
Sub-total: Africa	245.40	205.12	**217.77**	313.19	253.25	**285.55**
Americas						
Haiti	8.83	10.16	**12.22**	15.49	17.53	**18.33**

Table L (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**	1988-89	1989-90	**1990-91**
Asia						
Afghanistan	0.91	0.87	1.10	5.46	2.95	4.97
Bangladesh	142.94	125.33	117.24	152.14	130.13	119.95
Bhutan	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.33	0.49
Laos				0.04	0.08	0.08
Maldives	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.25	0.23
Myanmar (Burma)	0.04	0.70	0.70	0.44	3.07	0.75
Nepal	6.74	8.36	7.58	17.56	14.47	10.19
Yemen	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.72	0.53	0.45
Sub-total: Asia	151.14	135.66	**127.00**	176.97	151.81	**137.10**
Oceania						
Kiribati				0.01	0.01	x
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu				0.41	0.56	0.59
Western Samoa				0.02	0.01	0.11
Sub-total: Oceania				0.44	0.58	0.71
Total: LLDCs	405.37	350.94	**357.00**	506.09	423.16	**441.69**
% of GNP	0.07	0.05	**0.05**	0.08	0.07	**0.07**

1 For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2.

2 Liberia was included in the list of LLDCs during fiscal year 1990-91.

3 The Sahel comprises Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, although Senegal is not an LLDC.

x Less than $5,000.

Table M

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
Africa	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Anglophone Africa																			
Angola	x		0.09	0.04	0.10			3.56	6.20					9.99	1.11	1.10	1.82	4.03	14.02
Botswana	1.06		0.07	0.06	0.13					0.36	1.83			3.50	5.17	1.59	0.73	7.50	10.99
Djibouti			0.17									0.02		0.19	0.65	0.15		0.80	0.99
Egypt	34.92	0.13	0.50	0.52	0.19	0.04	0.34		4.78	1.44				42.86	1.23	1.68	0.73	3.63	46.49
Ethiopia	3.75		0.50	0.20	1.35		0.25	12.55	17.36	1.47				37.43	12.42	4.48	16.02	32.93	70.36
Ghana	27.61		0.35	0.95	0.33	0.02	1.49		7.22	0.43	0.18	0.02		38.59	12.33	1.57	4.19	18.09	56.68
Kenya	14.30		0.50	0.98	1.32		0.33			3.09	1.60	0.06		22.16	24.72	1.73	0.73	27.18	49.34
Lesotho	1.59		0.20	0.06	1.51				0.02	0.05				3.44	3.94	1.07	2.19	7.19	10.63
Liberia				x	0.01		0.01	3.48		0.03				3.53	0.12	0.41	0.18	0.72	4.25
Malawi	5.87		0.19	0.51	0.93			3.52		0.34				11.36	9.31	1.95	7.47	18.73	30.09
Mauritius	x		0.13		0.05		0.04			0.01		0.13		0.35		0.70	0.36	1.06	1.42
Mozambique	6.28		0.17	0.73	0.43			4.66	17.83	0.41				30.51	8.05	1.82	5.83	15.70	46.22
Namibia	1.18		0.50	0.02	0.77							0.05		2.53		0.58	0.36	0.94	3.47
Nigeria	0.97		0.33	1.12	0.17		0.33		0.03	0.40		0.05		3.40		1.59		1.59	4.99
Seychelles	0.02		0.07	0.30						0.01		0.36		0.76	0.62	0.52		1.13	1.90
Sierra Leone			0.06	0.39	0.38			0.60	0.06	0.06				1.54	0.12	1.44	0.18	1.75	3.29
Somalia			0.04					1.40		0.13		0.04		1.61	7.19	1.28	4.73	13.21	14.82
South Africa[1]	4.29		0.60	0.72	3.65	x	0.37	0.56		0.41				10.61					10.61
Sudan	2.43		0.15	0.08	0.45		0.23	8.05	10.67	0.40				22.46	12.66	3.36	5.10	21.12	43.58
Swaziland	1.93		0.14	0.21	0.19					0.07				2.55	0.49	0.59	0.73	1.81	4.36
Tanzania	32.16		0.24	0.88	0.66		1.00	0.11	0.15	1.24		0.11		36.56	13.67	3.16	1.09	17.92	54.48
Uganda	7.23		0.33	0.32	0.72		0.89		0.07	1.33				10.89	12.63	3.11	3.64	19.38	30.27
Zambia	18.93		0.50	0.35	0.55				2.84	0.10				23.28	2.99	2.20	0.18	5.37	28.64
Zimbabwe	16.63		0.17	0.51	0.95		1.34	0.20	0.15	1.18				21.14	0.52	1.41	0.55	2.47	23.62

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1]
(CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Regional Programs																			
Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)	25.08			0.14										**25.22**					**25.22**
Anglophone Africa Programs	12.49			0.26	1.27	0.68	0.09	1.17		0.52				**16.48**					**16.48**
Total Anglophone Africa	**218.74**	**0.13**	**6.00**	**9.35**	**16.11**	**0.74**	**6.73**	**39.85**	**67.38**	**13.49**	**3.60**	**0.84**		**382.94**	**129.95**	**37.47**	**56.82**	**224.24**	**607.18**
Francophone Africa																			
Algeria	0.70	0.01	0.10	0.08			0.46		3.00	0.09				**4.44**		0.49	0.91	**1.40**	**5.84**
Benin	0.40		0.37	0.69	0.06		0.29			0.81		0.08		**2.72**	5.59	1.14	0.36	**7.09**	**9.81**
Burkina Faso	12.72		0.17	1.78	1.12		0.50		0.77	0.74				**17.79**	4.03	1.86	0.55	**6.43**	**24.22**
Burundi	0.51		0.38	0.54	0.28		0.03		0.01	0.11				**1.87**	5.81	0.74	0.73	**7.28**	**9.14**
Cameroon	33.44	1.37	0.17	1.20	1.00		4.16		0.01	0.53		0.04		**41.93**		0.88	0.36	**1.25**	**43.18**
Cape Verde	0.03		0.50	0.03						0.02		0.10		**0.68**	1.14	0.58	1.27	**3.00**	**3.68**
Central African Republic	0.02		0.35	0.27	0.02			0.05		-0.02				**0.69**	9.29	0.85	0.73	**10.88**	**11.56**
Chad	0.02		0.38	0.03	0.49					0.01				**0.94**	7.60	1.37	2.91	**11.88**	**12.82**
Comoros	x		0.10	0.33										**0.44**		0.39	0.36	**0.75**	**1.19**
Congo	0.02		0.38		0.09	0.03	0.12		0.02	0.05		0.01		**0.72**		0.23	0.18	**0.41**	**1.13**
Côte d'Ivoire	11.80		0.17	0.36	0.03		0.33	0.98	0.01	0.71		0.03		**14.44**	2.12	0.67	0.18	**2.97**	**17.41**
Equatorial Guinea	0.03		0.20	0.02								0.01		**0.27**		0.32	0.36	**0.69**	**0.95**
Gabon	8.21		0.15	0.08			0.56		x	0.01		0.01		**9.00**	0.68	0.20	0.18	**1.05**	**10.06**
Gambia	0.04		0.19	0.72	0.03					0.07	4.77			**5.83**		0.68		**0.68**	**6.51**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section31																	
Guinea	4.63		0.14	0.46	0.15		0.24	1.60	0.06	0.22		0.10		**7.60**	2.58	1.34	0.91	**4.83**	**12.43**
Guinea-Bissau	0.03		0.43	0.45	0.02					0.01		0.08		**1.02**	9.77	0.88	0.36	**11.02**	**12.04**
Libya																0.13		**0.13**	**0.13**
Madagascar	0.59		0.39	0.06	0.37		0.56		0.12			0.02		**2.11**	10.33	0.99	0.91	**12.23**	**14.34**
Mali	18.16		0.18	0.84	1.97		0.10	0.01	3.62	0.78				**25.66**	11.75	2.00	0.55	**14.29**	**39.96**
Mauritania	0.05		0.17		0.05					0.10		0.06		**0.44**	6.25	0.84	1.09	**8.18**	**8.62**
Morocco	8.96	22.43	0.18	1.01			1.77		3.04	0.48	4.78	0.05		**42.70**	0.25	0.89	6.92	**8.05**	**50.75**
Niger	13.18		0.17	0.23	0.10		0.65	0.02		0.20				**14.56**	4.36	1.71	2.73	**8.81**	**23.37**
Rwanda	16.95		0.17	0.70	0.43		0.17		5.26	0.21				**23.89**	6.27	1.27	0.18	**7.73**	**31.62**
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01		0.10									0.01		**0.12**	2.12	0.33	0.55	**3.00**	**3.12**
Senegal	21.15		0.20	0.94	0.43	0.10	2.28		2.97	2.13	4.77	0.03		**35.00**	5.22	1.70	2.19	**9.11**	**44.11**
Togo	0.43		0.37	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.38			0.37		0.01		**1.90**	7.47	0.96	0.55	**8.98**	**10.88**
Tunisia	5.49		0.18	0.75	0.05		0.86		2.49	0.38				**10.20**		0.63	2.00	**2.63**	**12.83**
Zaire	14.25		0.18	0.58	1.26		0.47		3.07	0.07				**19.89**	14.69	1.53	0.18	**16.41**	**36.30**
Regional Programs																			
Sahel	16.13									-0.01				**16.12**					**16.12**
Francophone Africa Programs	10.12			0.08	1.22	0.06	0.40	1.17		0.79				**13.84**					**13.84**
Total Francophone Africa	**198.07**	**23.81**	**6.47**	**12.55**	**9.24**	**0.19**	**14.34**	**3.82**	**24.48**	**8.87**	**14.33**	**0.64**		**316.81**	**117.33**	**25.60**	**28.23**	**171.16**	**487.97**
Africa unspecified												0.58		**0.58**	1.97	11.93		**13.90**	**14.48**
Total Africa	**416.81**	**23.94**	**12.47**	**21.90**	**25.35**	**0.92**	**21.07**	**43.68**	**91.85**	**22.36**	**17.93**	**2.05**		**700.32**	**249.25**	**75.01**	**85.04**	**409.30**	**1,109.62**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Americas																			
Anguilla			0.10											**0.10**	0.03	0.05		**0.08**	**0.18**
Antigua	1.19		0.25	0.34										**1.78**	x	0.40		**0.40**	**2.19**
Argentina	0.33		0.33		0.36	0.01	1.48		0.03	0.95				**3.49**	1.02	1.25		**2.27**	**5.75**
Bahamas															0.02	0.07		**0.09**	**0.09**
Barbados	0.03		0.35	0.16		x	0.04		0.02	0.11	2.55	x		**3.26**	0.09	0.29		**0.38**	**3.64**
Belize	0.75		0.25	0.53	0.23		0.13		0.02					**1.92**	0.18	0.41		**0.59**	**2.51**
Bolivia	7.53		0.40	1.67	2.51		0.58		0.01	0.54	0.93			**14.17**	7.02	1.62	2.91	**11.55**	**25.72**
Brazil	1.67		0.50	0.49	1.81	0.02	0.56		0.07	1.21				**6.33**	0.67	1.60	3.28	**5.55**	**11.87**
Cayman Islands					0.01									**0.01**	0.02	0.06		**0.08**	**0.09**
Chile	-0.28		0.50	0.57	0.94	0.01	1.02		0.08	2.68				**5.52**		0.32		**0.32**	**5.84**
Colombia	4.23		0.40	0.80	0.71		0.10	0.08		2.33	4.02			**12.67**	0.73	1.27	1.09	**3.09**	**15.76**
Costa Rica	6.90		0.35	0.86	0.20		0.59		0.02	1.41	-0.85	0.01		**9.50**	0.39	0.56	0.18	**1.13**	**10.64**
Cuba										0.19				**0.19**		0.19	2.19	**2.37**	**2.56**
Dominica	1.59		0.25	0.46						x		x		**2.31**	0.39	0.81		**1.20**	**3.51**
Dominican Republic	-0.21		0.20	0.57	0.77		0.19		0.60	0.30				**2.42**	0.80	0.45	0.73	**1.98**	**4.40**
Ecuador	1.85		0.34	0.71	0.43		0.66		2.99	0.81				**7.78**	1.25	0.26	0.55	**2.06**	**9.84**
El Salvador	-0.02		0.35	0.03	1.18			0.49	0.13	x				**2.17**	2.58	0.31	1.82	**4.71**	**6.88**
Grenada	0.60		0.25	0.36	0.06									**1.27**	0.11	0.51	0.36	**0.98**	**2.26**
Guatemala	1.37		0.35	0.10	0.96		0.05		0.15	0.14				**3.12**	1.38	0.52	2.37	**4.27**	**7.38**
Guyana	13.23		0.39	0.77	0.07		0.07		0.08	0.16		0.01		**14.77**	0.25	1.60		**1.85**	**16.62**
Haiti	10.48		0.70	0.96	3.92		0.12	0.09	2.02	0.05				**18.33**	1.40	1.18	0.91	**3.48**	**21.81**
Honduras	8.47		0.34	0.29	1.22		0.13	0.12	0.12	0.48				**11.17**	0.58	0.80	0.36	**1.75**	**12.91**
Jamaica	19.03	2.85	0.40	0.78	0.69		0.27		14.82	0.36		0.04		**39.24**	0.39	1.24	1.27	**2.91**	**42.14**
Mexico	0.02		0.35	0.17	0.77	0.01	1.96	0.07		1.49				**4.84**	0.31	0.57	1.46	**2.33**	**7.17**
Montserrat	0.15		0.20	0.09										**0.44**	x	0.05		**0.06**	**0.50**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Nicaragua	7.72		0.35	1.68	2.62			0.47	3.06	0.18		0.02		**16.09**		0.52	2.73	**3.26**	**19.35**
Panama			0.25	0.04	0.15		0.01		0.02	0.12				**0.58**		0.17	0.18	**0.35**	**0.94**
Paraguay	-0.02		0.10		0.34				0.07	0.36				**0.85**	0.41	0.25	0.36	**1.03**	**1.88**
Peru	12.59		0.61	1.62	2.32	x	0.15	0.75	6.35	2.55				**26.94**		1.02	2.55	**3.57**	**30.51**
St. Kitts/Nevis	0.71		0.25	0.22						0.11		0.03		**1.32**	0.04	0.17		**0.21**	**1.53**
St. Lucia	2.59		0.25	0.21	0.05				0.02	0.09		0.02		**3.24**	0.09	0.26		**0.35**	**3.59**
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.55		0.25	0.40	0.10							x		**2.31**	0.13	0.41		**0.54**	**2.85**
Suriname			0.07	0.04										**0.12**		0.01		**0.01**	**0.13**
Trinidad and Tobago	1.42		0.50	0.59	0.03	0.02	0.10			0.38		0.01		**3.06**	0.07	0.31		**0.38**	**3.44**
Turks and Caicos Is.	x		0.05				x							**0.06**	x			**x**	**0.06**
Uruguay	0.53		0.25	0.08	0.20		0.46		0.03	0.57				**2.14**	0.41	0.25		**0.66**	**2.79**
Venezuela	x		0.05		0.01		0.64		0.01	0.13				**0.84**		0.29		**0.29**	**1.13**
Virgin Is.			0.10							0.01				**0.11**	0.05	0.26		**0.31**	**0.42**
Regional Programs																			
Leeward & Windward Is.	9.85		0.20	0.25	0.43				0.01					**10.74**					**10.74**
Central America	0.90				0.03	0.04		2.98		0.17				**4.10**					**4.10**
Caribbean	12.73		0.15	0.48	1.20	0.22	1.38	0.01		0.30		0.68		**17.15**					**17.15**
South America	10.28			0.08	0.90	0.95				0.45				**12.65**					**12.65**
America Unspecified				1.26	3.27	0.16		0.88		0.01	1.63			**7.21**	1.88	3.95		**5.83**	**13.04**
Total Americas	**139.76**	**2.85**	**10.99**	**17.67**	**28.48**	**1.42**	**10.71**	**5.93**	**30.75**	**18.61**	**8.29**	**0.82**		**276.29**	**22.69**	**24.26**	**25.31**	**72.26**	**348.56**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1]
(CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section31																	
Asia																			
Afghanistan			1.10		0.02			3.85						**4.97**		0.98	11.47	**12.45**	**17.42**
Bangladesh	70.66		0.50	0.52	1.80	0.01	0.06		46.18	0.22				**119.95**	52.55	4.50	13.48	**70.52**	**190.47**
Bhutan			0.20	0.13	x					0.15				**0.49**	0.62	0.86	0.36	**1.84**	**2.33**
Brunei																0.02		**0.02**	**0.02**
China	28.00	35.35	0.50	1.11	0.28		6.00			2.28				**73.52**	40.37	4.80	5.83	**51.00**	**124.53**
Hong Kong										-0.01				**-0.01**		0.45		**0.45**	**0.44**
India	9.06		0.50	1.18	4.71	0.11	3.13		0.11	3.12				**21.92**	45.26	7.31	9.47	**62.04**	**83.96**
Indonesia	41.31		0.50	1.58	0.67		2.54	0.18		1.52				**48.29**	6.02	3.48	1.82	**11.31**	**59.60**
Iran								1.10						**1.10**		0.77	0.55	**1.31**	**2.41**
Iraq																0.41		**0.41**	**0.41**
Israel (Gaza Strip)			0.60	0.16	0.71			2.40	0.34	0.01				**4.22**					**4.22**
Jordan	11.92		0.47	0.81	0.05		0.21	5.58	0.21	0.41	2.95			**22.59**		0.39	1.82	**2.21**	**24.80**
Kampuchea	0.17		0.31		0.07			0.08						**0.63**		0.16		**0.16**	**0.79**
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of																0.30		**0.30**	**0.30**
Korea, Republic of	-0.04			0.03	0.03		0.07			0.16				**0.25**		0.23		**0.23**	**0.48**
Kuwait										x				**x**		0.07		**0.07**	**0.07**
Laos	0.01		0.09	x	0.02		0.21			0.17				**0.49**	5.98	1.21	0.36	**7.55**	**8.05**
Lebanon			0.10		0.11			1.25	0.06					**1.52**		0.17	1.27	**1.45**	**2.96**
Malaysia	4.74		0.35	0.57	0.08	x	1.17	0.20		1.35				**8.47**	0.25	1.05		**1.30**	**9.77**
Maldives			0.05									0.18		**0.23**	0.08	0.29		**0.38**	**0.61**
Mongolia																0.23		**0.23**	**0.23**
Myanmar (Burma)	0.70										0.05			**0.75**	7.04	0.87		**7.91**	**8.66**
Nepal	7.36		0.21	0.51	1.14					1.01	-0.05			**10.19**	16.18	2.72	1.27	**20.18**	**30.37**
Oman																0.23		**0.23**	**0.23**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Pakistan	12.79		0.50	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.84	5.55	13.91	0.50				**34.28**	28.39	2.79	7.65	**38.82**	**73.10**
Philippines	23.72		0.70	0.15	1.74	0.00	1.13	0.79	0.07	3.12	2.67			**34.10**	4.41	1.39	0.73	**6.52**	**40.62**
Saudi Arabia																0.30		**0.30**	**0.30**
Singapore			0.05	0.03			0.33			0.30				**0.70**		0.04		**0.04**	**0.74**
Sri Lanka	7.71		1.01	0.12	1.14	0.02	0.22	1.88	0.02	0.54		0.07		**12.73**	11.26	1.29	0.36	**12.91**	**25.64**
Syria										0.18				**0.18**		0.27	4.55	**4.82**	**5.00**
Thailand	21.90	0.12	0.50	1.28	0.46		3.36	4.43		2.54	1.80			**36.38**	0.34	1.57		**1.91**	**38.29**
United Arab Emirates																0.07		**0.07**	**0.07**
Viet Nam	0.01		0.02	x	0.04		0.31			0.03				**0.42**		2.54	2.00	**4.55**	**4.96**
Yemen			0.14				0.18			0.11		0.02		**0.45**	3.31	2.02	6.56	**11.89**	**12.34**
Regional Programs	22.49		0.35	0.97	1.17	1.66	0.11	12.06		0.43		0.02		**39.26**					**39.26**
Asia unspecified					0.58		0.06							**0.64**		8.73		**8.73**	**9.38**
Total Asia	**262.51**	**35.47**	**8.75**	**9.27**	**14.88**	**1.81**	**19.92**	**39.33**	**60.90**	**18.16**	**7.41**	**0.28**		**478.71**	**222.06**	**52.51**	**69.56**	**344.14**	**822.85**
Europe																			
Cyprus										-0.02				**-0.02**		0.40		**0.40**	**0.38**
Greece																0.03		**0.03**	**0.03**
Malta	-0.03													**-0.03**		0.25		**0.25**	**0.22**
Portugal																0.02		**0.02**	**0.02**
Turkey	-2.49		0.10	0.12			1.64	0.15		0.11				**-0.37**		0.73	0.55	**1.28**	**0.91**
Yugoslavia																0.18		**0.18**	**0.18**
Europe Unallocated																0.03		**0.03**	**0.03**
Total Europe	**-2.52**		**0.10**	**0.12**			**1.64**	**0.15**		**0.09**				**-0.41**		**1.64**	**0.55**	**2.18**	**1.77**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Oceania																			
Cook Is.				0.02								0.01		**0.03**		0.10		**0.10**	**0.14**
Fiji				0.16	0.03				0.02	0.10		x		**0.32**	0.17	0.43		**0.60**	**0.93**
Kiribati				x										**x**	0.08	0.40		**0.48**	**0.49**
Pacific Is.																0.08		**0.08**	**0.08**
Papua New Guinea				1.61	0.26				0.02	0.08		0.07		**2.06**	1.02	0.83		**1.85**	**3.91**
Solomon Is.				0.09	0.05							0.10		**0.24**	0.62	0.70		**1.31**	**1.56**
Tonga				0.01										**0.01**	0.17	0.90		**1.07**	**1.08**
Tuvalu												0.01		**0.01**		0.22		**0.22**	**0.23**
Vanuatu				0.53								0.06		**0.59**	0.34	0.61		**0.95**	**1.54**
Western Samoa				x	0.08				0.02			x		**0.11**	0.42	0.44		**0.86**	**0.97**
Regional Programs	1.96		2.66		0.01					x				**4.62**					**4.62**
Total Oceania	**1.96**		**2.66**	**2.43**	**0.43**				**0.07**	**0.19**		**0.26**		**8.00**	**2.82**	**4.71**		**7.53**	**15.53**
Country not specified	19.36			58.24	72.56	22.01	8.97	1.75	16.60	41.94	4.82	5.09	33.19	**265.16**	2.71	32.75	1.64	**37.10**	**302.26**
Sub-total: by Country														**1,728.08**				**872.51**	**2,600.59**

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1990-91[1] (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

	Country-to-Country														Multilateral (Imputed)				
	Gov't-to-Gov't[2]		Canada Fund[3]	ICDS[4]	NGO[5]	INGO[6]	INC[7]	IHA[8]	Food Aid[9]	IDRC[10]	PCIAC[11]	ICOD[12]	Prov. Gov't[13]	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs[14] (est'd)	Other Mult'l.[15] (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid[16] (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	Total Assistance
	CIDA	EDC Section 31																	
Unallocated by Country[17]																			
Scholarships														20.90					20.90
Administrative Costs														197.19					197.19
Advances to Universities																			
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development														3.00					3.00
Imputed Student Costs														92.94					92.94
Public Outreach Program														7.09					7.09
Sub-total: Unallocable by Country														321.12	60.40	39.31		99.71	420.83
Total, Country-to-Country	818.52	62.26	34.97	109.65	141.69	26.17	62.31	90.84	200.18	101.35	38.44	8.51	33.19	2,049.20	559.93	230.19	182.10	972.22	3,021.42

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[1] Table M indicates disbursements to countries such as South Africa and Viet Nam. In the case of South Africa, Canada is deliberately providing assistance through indigenous or international NGOs for community oriented or human resource activities. With respect to Viet Nam, Canada is not providing direct assistance. The country is included only to show the estimated disbursements by multilateral organizations.

[2] Government-to-Government (Geographic Program) excluding food aid. See Table D for Government-to-Government including food aid. See Table K for Government-to-Government food aid.

[3] Previously known as Mission Administered Funds.

[4] Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program. See Table F for major organizations.

[5] Non-Governmental Organizations Program. (National Private Organizations). Includes Management for Change, Public Participation Program. See Table F for major organizations.

[6] International Non-Governmental Organizations (International Private Organizations). Includes the International Committee of the Red Cross from the International Humanitarian Assistance Program. See Table F for major organizations.

[7] Industrial Cooperation Program.

[8] International Humanitarian Assistance Program, see Table H.

[9] See Table K.

[10] International Development Research Centre, see Table G.

[11] Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation, see Table G.

[12] International Centre for Ocean Development, see Table G.

[13] Provincial government contributions to NGOs and NGIs for which CIDA has matching funds.

[14] Transfers of Canadian ODA through International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have been estimated according to the transfers made by country during the latest year available for each institution's concessional and non-concessional windows. A coefficient has been calculated according to the amount disbursed by country by each institution and applied to the Canadian ODA during 1990-91 to the same institution.

[15] The same method as for the IFIs was applied, except for some UN institutions for which the coefficients were calculated by the OECD. An average of the coefficients available for some institutions was applied to the remaining multilateral ODA where no coefficients were available.

[16] Estimated disbursements of food aid do not represent the shipments of Canadian food aid during 1990-91, but rather a pro-rata allocation of Canada's share of World Food Program (WFP) funding according to WFP disbursments.

[17] Unallocated amounts are either for institutions with global programs that cannot be allocated by country or for instances where it is impossible to allocate funds to a particular region.

x Less than $5,000.

Table H

Country-to-Country Disbursements by Sector and Percentage of Allocable Amounts by Sector for 1990-91 (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

Sector	Geographic Program		NGO and INGOs		Industrial Cooperation		Total CIDA		ICOD and PCIAC*		IDRC**		Total	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Agriculture														
Agriculture	142.79	13.00	36.16	12.02	5.44	8.88	184.40	12.62			22.26	44.84	206.66	13.27
Fisheries	5.66	0.52	0.47	0.16	1.25	2.04	7.38	0.51	8.51	18.12			15.89	1.02
Forestry	21.66	1.97	0.78	0.26	0.95	1.55	23.40	1.60					23.40	1.50
Total Agriculture	170.12	15.48	37.42	12.43	7.64	12.47	215.18	14.73	8.51	18.12	22.26	44.84	**245.95**	**15.79**
Human Resource Development														
Education	97.73	8.90	62.13	20.65	5.81	9.48	165.68	11.34			5.17	10.42	170.85	10.97
Institutional Support and Management	55.55	5.06	11.12	3.70	3.32	5.42	70.00	4.79					70.00	4.49
Human Resource Development	76.57	6.97	110.34	36.67	0.49	0.80	187.40	12.83					187.40	12.03
Total Human Resource Development	229.85	20.92	183.60	61.02	9.62	15.70	423.07	28.96			5.17	10.42	**428.24**	**27.50**
Energy	66.87	6.09	0.10	0.03	8.21	13.40	75.18	5.15	38.44	81.88			**113.62**	**7.30**
Health and Population														
Health and Nutrition	32.66	2.97	19.74	6.56	1.34	2.19	53.75	3.68			10.58	21.32	64.33	4.13
Population and Human Settlements	28.14	2.56	22.82	7.58	0.17	0.27	51.13	3.50			1.07	2.15	52.20	3.35
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	28.56	2.60	4.14	1.38	2.73	4.46	35.43	2.43					35.43	2.28
Total Health and Population	89.37	8.13	46.71	15.52	4.24	6.91	140.31	9.60			11.65	23.47	**151.96**	**9.76**

Table N (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements by Sector and Percentage of Allocable Amounts by Sector for 1990-91 (CIDA funds plus others)

($ million)

Sector	Geographic Program		NGO and INGOs		Industrial Cooperation		Total CIDA		ICOD and PCIAC*		IDRC**		Total	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Mining and Metallurgy	5.36	0.49	0.02	0.01	5.20	8.48	10.58	0.72					**10.58**	**0.68**
Communication	17.61	1.60	2.16	0.72	3.99	6.52	23.77	1.63			4.89	9.86	**28.66**	**1.84**
Transportation	41.52	3.78	0.63	0.21	4.78	7.80	46.93	3.21					**46.93**	**3.01**
Geographical Surveys	3.86	0.35	0.13	0.04	0.46	0.76	4.45	0.30					**4.45**	**0.29**
Industry														
Industry	23.21	2.11	1.39	0.46	16.89	27.55	41.48	2.84			5.67	11.41	47.15	3.03
Material Management	46.31	4.22	x	x			46.32	3.17					46.32	2.97
Total Industry	69.52	6.33	1.39	0.46	16.89	27.55	87.80	6.01	5.67	11.41			**93.46**	**6.00**
Economic and Financial Support														
Economic and Financial Support	204.24	18.59	5.35	1.78	0.25	0.41	209.84	14.36					209.84	13.47
Food Aid	176.78	16.09	23.40	7.78			200.18	13.70					200.18	12.85
Total Economic and Financial Support	381.02	34.68	28.76	9.56	0.25	0.41	410.02	28.07					**410.02**	**26.33**
Multi-sectoral	23.59	2.15					23.59	1.61					**23.59**	**1.51**
Allocable by Sector	1,098.68	100.00	300.91	100.00	61.29	100.00	1,460.87	100.00	46.95	100.00	49.64	100.00	**1,557.47**	**100.00**
Unallocable by Sector[1]	419.23		2.62		1.02		422.88		5.63		63.22		**491.73**	
Total[1]	1,517.91		303.53		62.31		1,883.75		52.58		112.86		**2,049.20**	

* ICOD: International Centre for Ocean Development
PCIAC: Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation

** IDRC: International Development Research Centre

[1] Including Loan Repayments, Administrative Costs.

x Less than $5,000.

Table O

Canadian Technical Assistance Personnel (TAPs) on Assignment Abroad during Calendar Year 1990 by Sector[1]

(as of July 23, 1990)

	Long-Term TAPs[2]			Short-Term TAPs[3]			Total TAPs		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Agriculture	71	291	**362**	41	266	**307**	112	557	**669**
Communications	35	66	**101**	14	74	**88**	49	140	**189**
Economic and Financial Support	6	10	**16**	0	15	**15**	6	25	**31**
Education	242	358	**600**	291	620	**911**	533	978	**1,511**
Energy	3	115	**118**	9	178	**187**	12	293	**305**
Environment	19	33	**52**	12	47	**59**	31	80	**111**
Fisheries	6	25	**31**	2	31	**33**	8	56	**64**
Food Aid									
Forestry	12	82	**94**	4	77	**81**	16	159	**175**
Geographic Surveys	0	3	**3**	3	36	**39**	3	39	**42**
Health and Nutrition	151	58	**209**	111	133	**244**	262	191	**453**
Human Resource Development	78	56	**134**	94	68	**162**	172	124	**296**
Industry	29	95	**124**	28	264	**292**	57	359	**416**
Institutional Support & Management	71	166	**237**	82	334	**416**	153	500	**653**
Material Management	1	2	**3**	0	3	**3**	1	5	**6**
Mining and Metallurgy	2	19	**21**	3	102	**105**	5	121	**126**
Multi-Sector	9	45	**54**	8	33	**41**	17	78	**95**
Population and Human Settlements	46	71	**117**	19	34	**53**	65	105	**170**
Transportation	3	75	**78**	4	150	**154**	7	225	**232**
Water and Sanitation	8	69	**77**	9	61	**70**	17	130	**147**
Women in Development	47	2	**49**	31	7	**38**	78	9	**87**
Other									
Not Specified									
Total	**839**	**1,641**	**2,480**	**765**	**2,533**	**3,298**	**1,604**	**4,174**	**5,778**

[1] Canadian TAPs, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

[2] Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

[3] Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

Table P

Canadian Technical Assistance Personnel (TAPs) on Assignment Abroad during Calendar Year 1990 by Region of Assignment[1]

(as of August 29, 1991)

	Long-Term TAPs[2]			Short-Term TAPs[3]			Total TAPs		
Region of Assignment	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**
Anglophone Africa	226	422	**648**	136	333	**469**	362	755	**1,117**
Francophone Africa	225	583	**808**	132	613	**745**	357	1,196	**1,553**
Americas	197	248	**445**	287	669	**956**	484	917	**1,401**
Asia	191	387	**578**	209	903	**1,112**	400	1,290	**1,690**
Multi-region	0	1	**1**	1	15	**16**	1	16	**17**
Total	**839**	**1,641**	**2,480**	**765**	**2,533**	**3,298**	**1,604**	**4,174**	**5,778**

[1] Canadian TAPs, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

[2] Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

[3] Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

Table Q

Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during Calendar Year 1990 by Region of Origin and Location of Study

(as of August 17, 1991)

	Region of Origin																	
	Anglophone Africa			Francophone Africa			Americas			Asia			Europe			Total		
Location of Study	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**	**Students**	**Trainees**	**Total**
Country of Origin	70	1,451	**1,521**	70	529	**552**	178	2,188	**2,366**	99	904	**1,003**	0	0	**0**	370	5,072	**5,442**
Canada	785	440	**1,225**	785	530	**1,818**	366	692	**1,058**	847	1,338	**2,185**	0	1	**1**	3,286	3,001	**6,287**
Third Country	33	471	**504**	33	123	**285**	383	837	**1,220**	59	312	**371**	0	6	**6**	637	1,749	**2,386**
Total	**888**	**2,362**	**3,250**	**1,473**	**1,182**	**2,655**	**927**	**3,717**	**4,644**	**1,005**	**2,554**	**3,559**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**4,293**	**9,822**	**14,115**
of which:																		
Men	585	1,688	**2,273**	1,181	880	**2,061**	598	2,089	**2,687**	694	1,955	**2,649**	0	5	**5**	3,058	6,617	**9,675**
Women	303	674	**977**	292	302	**594**	329	1,628	**1,957**	311	599	**910**	0	2	**2**	1,235	3,205	**4,440**

Table R

Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during Calendar Year 1990 by Field of Study

(as of July 23, 1990)

	Students			Trainees			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Accounting and Auditing	20	34	**54**	215	118	**333**	235	152	**387**
Agriculture (including animal husbandry)	102	461	**563**	144	719	**863**	246	1,180	**1,426**
Architecture	6	18	**24**	0	5	**5**	6	23	**29**
Arts and Humanities	65	98	**163**	95	33	**128**	160	131	**291**
Communications	16	41	**57**	71	259	**330**	87	300	**387**
Computer Sciences	64	148	**212**	397	714	**1,111**	461	862	**1,323**
Customs and Excise	0	0	**0**	10	96	**106**	10	96	**106**
Economics	49	106	**155**	9	29	**38**	58	135	**193**
Education	80	154	**234**	409	401	**810**	489	555	**1,044**
Energy	1	24	**25**	9	85	**94**	10	109	**119**
Engineering and Technology	68	752	**820**	48	585	**633**	116	1,337	**1,453**
Environment	24	37	**61**	80	172	**252**	104	209	**313**
Finance and Credit	8	18	**26**	14	28	**42**	22	46	**68**
Fisheries	8	13	**21**	10	80	**90**	18	93	**111**
Forestry	15	141	**156**	22	163	**185**	37	304	**341**
Geography	13	32	**45**	1	17	**18**	14	49	**63**
Geology, Mining and Metallurgy	7	58	**65**	7	68	**75**	14	126	**140**
Health and Nutrition	113	96	**209**	208	228	**436**	321	324	**645**
Human Settlement and Urban Development	18	34	**52**	56	154	**210**	74	188	**262**
International Trade	3	2	**5**	28	113	**141**	31	115	**146**
Languages and Linguistics	19	17	**36**	41	202	**243**	60	219	**279**
Law	4	13	**17**	29	48	**77**	33	61	**94**
Management and Administration	192	274	**466**	722	1,527	**2,249**	914	1,801	**2,715**
Mathematics and Statistics	38	63	**101**	4	11	**15**	42	74	**116**
Natural Science	81	184	**265**	12	22	**34**	93	206	**299**
Secretarial and Clerical	27	1	**28**	25	2	**27**	52	3	**55**
Social Science	135	152	**287**	107	138	**245**	242	290	**532**
Surveying	1	38	**39**	2	14	**16**	3	52	**55**
Tourism, Hotel Management and Catering	38	20	**58**	164	181	**345**	202	201	**403**
Transportation	2	7	**9**	12	152	**164**	14	159	**173**
Not Known	6	1	**7**	2	2	**4**	8	3	**11**
Other	12	21	**33**	252	251	**503**	264	272	**536**
Total	**1,235**	**3,058**	**4,293**	**3,205**	**6,617**	**9,822**	**4,440**	**9,675**	**14,115**

Table S

Selected Data on Assistance to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries 1989

Donor Country	Net ODA[1] (millions of $U.S.)			Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP[1]	ODA/GNP[1] Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP[1]
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members[2]						
Australia	706	314	1,020	11	0.38	13
Austria	201	82	283	17	0.23	17
Belgium	356	347	703	15	0.46	9
Canada	1,581	739	2,320	7	0.44	10
Denmark	522	415	937	12	0.94	4-5
Finland	435	271	706	14	0.63	7
France	6,135	1,315	7,450	3	0.78	6
Germany	3,175	1,773	4,948	4	0.41	12
Ireland	19	30	49	21	0.17	19
Italy	2,189	1,424	3,613	5	0.42	11
Japan	6,763	2,186	8,949	1	0.32	14
Netherlands	1,511	582	2,093	8	0.94	4-5
New Zealand	76	11	87	19	0.22	18
Norway	555	363	918	13	1.04	2
Sweden	1,275	524	1,799	9	0.97	3
Switzerland	423	134	557	16	0.30	16
United Kingdom	1,463	1,124	2,587	6	0.31	15
United States	6,826	849	7,675	2	0.15	20
Sub-total: DAC	**34,211**	**12,483**	**46,694**		**0.33**	
Arab Countries[3]						
Algeria	3	38	41	22	—	—
Iraq	37	0	37	23	—	—
Kuwait	148	22	169	18	0.54	8
Libya	35	48	83	20	—	—
Qatar		1	1	25	—	—
Saudi Arabia	1,110	61	1,171	10	1.46	1
United Arab Emirates	24	1	25	24	0.10	21
Sub-total: OPEC	**1,356**	**170**	**1,526**		**—**	
Total	**35,567**	**12,653**	**48,220**			

[1] ODA: official development assistance
GNP: gross national product

[2] Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

[3] Bilateral data for 1989 are provisional.

Source: OECD, DAC Chairman's Report, Paris, December 1990.

Table T

Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1989

(millions of $U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC[1]	Arab[2]		
Anglophone Africa				
Botswana	120.0	-2.2	41.9	**159.7**
Egypt	1,408.9	-14.5	173.5	**1,567.9**
Ghana	350.4	2.2	200.7	**553.3**
Kenya	620.6	-0.4	351.8	**972.0**
Lesotho	68.8	-0.3	59.4	**127.9**
Swaziland	11.6		18.1	**29.7**
Tanzania	687.6	1.0	231.7	**920.3**
Zambia	314.2		76.2	**390.4**
Francophone Africa				
Burkina Faso	207.6	1.0	73.3	**281.9**
Cameroon	300.6		168.5	**469.1**
Chad	128.1		114.2	**242.3**
Côte d'Ivoire	260.1		152.3	**412.4**
Gambia	56.1	-1.3	38.0	**92.8**
Mali	300.6	2.0	152.1	**454.7**
Mauritania	160.3	-4.5	88.2	**244.0**
Niger	199.7	2.6	95.0	**297.3**
Senegal	536.4	11.7	102.4	**650.5**
Zaire	432.9		205.5	**638.4**
Americas				
Belize	18.4		10.2	**28.6**
Bolivia	302.6		137.6	**440.2**
Colombia	49.0		18.3	**67.3**
El Salvador	365.5		77.5	**443.0**
Guyana	26.8		18.0	**44.8**
Haiti	138.6		62.2	**200.8**
Honduras	201.7		41.3	**243.0**
Jamaica	225.9	0.9	35.9	**262.7**
Peru	263.4		42.9	**306.3**
Asia				
Bangladesh	972.3	-14.7	843.9	**1,801.5**
India	1,133.7	5.2	767.5	**1,906.4**
Indonesia	1,703.7	1.9	133.1	**1,838.7**
Nepal	248.9	2.3	242.0	**493.2**
Pakistan	682.2	-17.7	438.7	**1,103.2**
Sri Lanka	397.3	-2.5	151.2	**546.0**

[1] See Table S, Note 2.

[2] Arab Donor Countries.

Source: Geographical Distributiom of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1991.

Table U

Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1989

(millions of $U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA[1]	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors[2] 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
Anglophone Africa								
Botswana	120.0	N 18.7	S 17.4	CDN 15.6	US 15.0	D 14.2	3	13.0
Egypt	1,408.9	US 905.0	D 203.3	J 78.7	F 61.2	I 56.1	8	1.5
Ghana	350.4	J 97.9	UK 71.9	D 47.2	CDN 39.8	US 23.0	4	11.4
Kenya	620.6	J 147.8	US 59.0	D 56.1	I 56.0	DK 33.9	9	3.6
Lesotho	68.8	US 18.0	D 12.6	UK 9.8	S 8.5	F 3.8	7	3.6
Swaziland	11.6	US 11.0	NL 5.3	DK 3.3	D 3.1	CDN 1.9	5	16.4
Tanzania	687.6	S 90.4	DK 78.7	J 62.6	I 61.1	N 57.5	7	5.4
Zambia	314.2	J 63.0	S 36.1	N 34.9	UK 30.6	D 28.2	10	5.1
Francophone Africa								
Burkina Faso	207.6	F 70.1	D 33.3	NL 31.3	I 16.1	US 14.0	6	5.5
Cameroon	300.6	F 95.6	I 66.7	D 44.7	CDN 32.9	US 28.0	4	10.9
Chad	128.1	F 78.1	D 13.9	I 12.4	US 9.0	NL 6.7	7	0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	260.1	F 196.5	J 25.8	D 13.5	CDN 10.1	US 6.0	4	3.9
Gambia	56.1	DK 10.4	US 10.0	UK 7.1	I 6.0	D 5.2	11	1.2
Mali	300.6	F 108.2	D 39.9	NL 29.2	I 27.8	J 27.6	7	7.1
Mauritania	160.3	D 62.3	F 60.3	US 12.0	J 6.6	NL 3.9	7	0.4
Niger	199.7	F 60.2	D 34.3	US 31.0	I 21.6	CDN 18.9	5	9.5
Senegal	536.4	F 255.0	J 79.4	I 72.3	US 41.0	CDN 29.0	5	5.4
Zaire	432.9	F 99.5	B 95.9	J 76.6	US 53.0	D 44.6	7	5.6

Table U (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1989

(millions of $U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA[1]	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors[2]					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Bolivia	302.6	J 92.9	US 69.0	D 48.6	NL 36.4	CH 14.4	7	1.6
Colombia	49.0	D 18.0	NL 13.4	CDN 10.8	J 10.2	F 9.5	3	22.0
El Salvador	365.5	US 310.0	D 27.8	NL 8.9	I 5.3	J 3.5	8-9	0.2
Guyana	26.8	UK 10.8	CDN 8.5	US 5.0	J 1.2	S 1.0	2	31.7
Haiti	138.6	US 68.0	F 27.5	D 14.4	J 11.2	CDN 9.1	5	6.6
Honduras	201.7	US 102.0	J 40.0	D 22.6	CDN 9.3	CH 7.5	4	4.6
Jamaica	225.9	US 90.0	D 42.4	CDN 39.6	J 22.9	I 11.8	3	17.5
Peru	263.4	I 77.9	D 55.3	US 36.0	J 27.9	NL 23.5	6	8.5
Asia								
Bangladesh	972.3	J 370.6	US 138.0	UK 85.2	CDN 73.2	NL 65.9	4	7.5
India	1,133.7	J 257.2	S 203.1	D 122.5	F 103.4	NL 92.4	11	2.1
Indonesia	1,703.7	J 1,145.3	NL 161.5	F 108.9	AUS 83.1	CDN 33.4	5	2.0
Nepal	248.9	J 77.4	D 38.0	UK 28.2	CH 19.5	FN 18.5	8	4.3
Pakistan	682.2	US 263.0	J 177.5	D 54.2	UK 41.4	I 36.3	6	5.2
Sri Lanka	397.3	J 1,885.2	US 43.0	D 40.8	UK 30.9	F 19.5	6	3.9

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1991.

[1] ODA: official development assistance.

[2] Where two countries share the same rank, there is a mention of it along with the amount of assistance provided by these two countries.

DAC Members

Australia	AUS	Japan	J
Austria	A	Netherlands	NL
Belgium	B	New Zealand	NZ
Canada	CDN	Norway	N
Denmark	DK	Sweden	S
Finland	FN	Switzerland	CH
France	F	United Kingdom	UK
Germany	D	United States	US
Ireland	IR	Italy	I

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE: When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE: Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

a) amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.

b) members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping over 100 countries, but assistance is concentrated in about 30 countries.

Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment.) Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country*. The assistance volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed as a percentage of their GNP. In 1990-91 Canadian assistance represented 0.49 per cent of its GNP.

Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below U.S. $100 per annum,

ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,

iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

Seventeen countries have since been added to this list by the Committee on Development Planning of the UN General Assembly for a total of 42 LLDCs (see Table L).

Loans

Since 1986, no more loans are given to developing countries.

Official Sector

CIDA is the official government agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian assistance. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations and institutions. However, other smaller contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not reported as ODA but as Other Official Flows (OOF).

* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.